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FBIS-EAS-95-196 CONTENTS *11 October 1995*

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NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

U.S. Federal Reserve May Question Daiwa Heads *[KYODO]* 1
Top U.S. Private Bankers Briefed on Bad Loans *[KYODO]* 1
MITI Reacts to U.S. Computer Export Plans *[TOKYO SHIMBUN 7 Oct]* 2
Clinton's Visit May Mark Issue of New Documents *[KYODO]* 2
Defense Chief on SOFA Revision, Land Lease *[MAINICHI SHIMBUN 10 Oct]* 3
Town Group Protests to U.S. Consulate General *[RYUKYU SHIMPO 6 Oct]* 4
Governor Ota Comments on Refusal of Base Lease *[OKINAWA TIMES 10 Oct]* 4
University Teachers Back Ota Over U.S. Bases *[KYODO]* 5
Hyogo Assembly Urges U.S. Forces Accord Change *[KYODO]* 5
Panelists Discuss SOFA, Okinawa Base Issue *[Tokyo TV]* 5
Former Foreign Ministry Official Views SOFA *[SANKEI SHIMBUN 29 Sep]* 6
Parties Delay Submission of Cost-Sharing Pact *[NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN 7 Oct]* 8
U.S. Wants Diet To Pass Cost-Sharing Pact *[KYODO]* 8
Kono: Security Agreement With U.S. 'Important' *[Vienna DIE PRESSE 9 Oct]* 9
Article on Growing Distrust of Security Pact *[ASAHI SHIMBUN 4 Oct]* 10
Analyst Views Importance of U.S. Presence *[TOKYO SHIMBUN 5 Oct]* 11
Idea of Abolishing Security Treaty Discussed *[THIS IS YOMIURI 1 Sep]* 12
Tokyo, EU Agree on Reduction of Vehicle Quota *[KYODO]* 16
Paris Defends Tests in Letter to Mayors Council *[KYODO]* 16
MOFA Cool to Coalition's French Delegation *[SANKEI SHIMBUN 6 Oct]* 17
APEC Officials Fail To Solve Farm Problem *[KYODO]* 17
    Malaysia: Flexibility May Solve *[KYODO]* 18
    Tokyo's Strong Leadership Urged *[KYODO]* 18
    Tokyo Seeks Breakthrough *[KYODO]* 19
Hashimoto Urges Flexibility in APEC Principle *[KYODO]* 20
APEC Formulating Cooperative Framework *[KYODO]* 20
APEC Committee on Deregulation, Arbitration *[NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN 9 Oct]* 20
APEC Business Summit Scheduled for 22-23 Oct *[KYODO]* 21
Draft of APEC Action Guideline Examined *[TOKYO SHIMBUN 6 Oct]* 21
Officials Comment on DPRK Annexation Remarks 22
    Murayama Rejects Criticism *[NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN 10 Oct]* 22
    Nosaka: Annexation 'Legally Valid' *[KYODO]* 22
Tokyo's Approach in DPRK Rice Talks Viewed *[MAINICHI SHIMBUN 5 Oct]* 23
Tokyo Kyodou's Cumulative Losses Previewed *[KYODO]* 23
BOJ Chief on Building Financial Safety Net *[KYODO]* 24
Daiwa To Disclose Restructured Loan Balance *[KYODO]* 24
Takemura Comments on Financial Situations *[KYODO]* 25
Takemura Urges 'Earnest Debate' on Public Funds *[KYODO]* 25
NTT Ready To Cut Local Network Access Charge *[KYODO]* 26
Rengo Reasserts Aim To Gather Non-LDP Forces *[KYODO]* 26

Toyota's Honorary Chairman Leaves for China *[KYODO]* 27

North Korea

Kim Chong-il Visits Kumsusan Memorial Palace *[Pyongyang TV]* 27
Letters of Loyalty to Kim Chong-il Conveyed *[KCNA]* 28
Kim Chong-il Pays Homage to Kim Il-song *[KCNA]* 29
Kim Chong-il Receives Jiang Zemin Greetings *[KCNA]* 29
Kim Chong-il Attends Military Parade *[Pyongyang Radio]* 30
Chongnyon Sends Letter of Loyalty to Kim Chong-il *[KCNA]* 31
NDFSK Sends Letter to Kim Chong-il *[KCNA]* 32
Choe Kwang Speaks at WPK Anniversary Rally *[Pyongyang Radio]* 32
Military Parade, Rally Held To Mark Anniversary *[KCNA]* 35
Parade, Rally Held at Kim Il-song Square *[KCNA]* 36
Yi Chong-ok Delivers Address at WPK Banquet *[KCNA]* 38
Yi Chong-ok Attends WPK Anniversary Banquet *[Pyongyang Radio]* 38
Dailies Observe WPK Founding Anniversary *[Pyongyang Radio]* 39
Daily Praises WPK Mark as Symbol of Unity *[Pyongyang Radio]* 47
Choe Tae-pok Report on WPK Anniversary *[KCNA]* 53
Daily Observes CHOSON SINBO Anniversary *[KCNA]* 54
Anniversary of WPK Founding Celebrated Overseas *[KCNA]* 55
Mass Gymnastic Display Celebrates Anniversary *[KCNA]* 55
Torchlight Procession Marks WPK Anniversary *[KCNA]* 56
Art Performances Held on WPK Anniversary *[KCNA]* 56
Part of Documentary Film on Kim Il-song Released *[KCNA]* 57
Daily's Essay on 'Comrade Kim Il-song's Party' *[KCNA]* 58
Pomminnyon Urges Realization of Founding Proposal *[KCNA]* 58
Party's Guide for Socialist Cause Stressed *[Pyongyang Radio]* 59
Japan, South Denounced on Plane Exchange *[Pyongyang Radio]* 61

South Korea

Discontent With U.S. Over Defense Issues Noted *[SISA JOURNAL 12 Oct]* 62
Government To Seek Repeal of Missile Memorandum *[YONHAP]* 65
Airliners Not Allowed To Use North Air Route *[HANGUK ILBO 11 Oct]* 66
Government on Package To Improve North Ties *[YONHAP]* 66
Groups Urged Not To Pay North Expenses *[YONHAP]* 67
Daily Views Inter-Korean Processing on Trade *[TONG-A ILBO 7 Oct]* 67
North Agents Said To Pose as Korean-Chinese *[THE KOREA HERALD 10 Oct]* 68
MOFA To Lodge Official Protest With Japan *[YONHAP]* 69
Visa-Free Entry for Japanese Tourists Extended *[YONHAP]* 69
Danish Minister Signs Memo on Cooperation *[THE KOREA HERALD 10 Oct]* 69
Australian Business Delegation Arrives *[YONHAP]* 70
Brazil Urged To Lift Auto Import Limits *[YONHAP]* 70
DLP To Choose 'Surprisingly Young' Successor *[YONHAP]* 70
    DLP on Candidate Selection *[YONHAP]* 71
    Opposition Views Kim's Remarks *[YONHAP]* 71
Opposition Parties Denounce No's Kwangju Remarks *[YONHAP]* 72
Government Announces New Investment Policy *[THE KOREA TIMES 10 Oct]* 73
    Firm Reaction to Policy *[THE KOREA TIMES 10 Oct]* 73
Court Rejects Litigation by Foreign Banks *[THE KOREA TIMES 10 Oct]* 74

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Burma

Opposition Announces Suu Kyi Reinstatement *[AFP]* 75

Human Rights Envoy Meets Aung San Suu Kyi *[AFP]* ... 75
Students Hold Ceremony at Suu Kyi's House *[Melbourne International]* ... 75
UN Rapporteur Calls on Deputy Foreign Minister *[Rangoon TV]* ... 75
Khun Sa Officer Denies Reported Defection *[BANGKOK POST 7 Oct]* ... 76

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Singapore

Lee Kuan Yew on China's National Unity Stand *[THE STRAITS TIMES 11 Oct]* ... 76
Japan Increased Net Investments 'Sharply' *[BUSINESS TIMES 9 Oct]* ... 77

Cambodia

Hun Sen Calls Opponents 'Animals,' 'Pol Potists' *[PHNOM PENH POST 6-19 Oct]* ... 78
Foreign Minister on Rebel Drug Trafficking *[BANGKOK POST (INSIDE INDOCHINA Supplement) 10 Oct]* ... 78
Sam Rangsi Reveals New Party Platform *[PHNOM PENH POST 6-19 Oct]* ... 79
Rebels Warn U.S. Against Direct Involvement *[Radio PGNUNS]* ... 80

Indonesia

E.Timor Capital Remains Tense After Clashes *[AFP]* ... 80
Rights Commission Gives Findings on E.Timor Riot *[THE JAKARTA POST 3 Oct]* ... 81
Ministry Welcomes Canberra Statement on Refugees *[Melbourne International]* ... 81
Minister Urges Joint Projects in Spratlys *[Melbourne International]* ... 82
Chief of Staff Warns Against Revival of Communism *[ANTARA]* ... 82
Vigilance Against 'Formless Organizations' Urged *[Jakarta Radio]* ... 82

Philippines

Ramos, Iran's Rafsanjani Discuss Relations *[Quezon City Radio]* ... 83
Officials Tighten Security for Ramos' U.S. Trip *[Quezon City Radio]* ... 84
General: Terrorists Capable of Killing Ramos *[Quezon City Radio-TV]* ... 85
Ramos, President Menem Discuss Bilateral Issues *[Quezon City Radio]* ... 85
MNLF 'Extremists' Aiding Abu Sayyaf *[MALAYA 6 Oct]* ... 85
NPA Fighting Capability Declining Steadily *[BUSINESS WORLD 6 Oct]* ... 85

Thailand

Thanat Criticizes U.S. Drug Evidence *[THE NATION 11 Oct]* ... 86
Editorial Views Reaction to U.S. 'Allegations' *[MATICHON 11 Oct]* ... 87
Chawalit Wants Committee To Oversee Reshuffle *[BANGKOK POST 11 Oct]* ... 87
Banhan Holds Meeting With Taiwan Officials *[BANGKOK POST 10 Oct]* ... 88
Shooting Incident Reported at Cambodian Border *[BANGKOK POST 11 Oct]* ... 89
Antiterrorism Center Set Up at Bangkok Airport *[THAILAND TIMES 11 Oct]* ... 89
'Indochina Fund' Proposal Interests Japan *[THE NATION 9 Oct]* ... 89
China Agrees To Increase Rice Imports *[XING XIAN RIBAO 7 Oct]* ... 90
Minister Discusses Banks, Trade Promotion *[BANGKOK POST 11 Oct]* ... 90
Editorial Views Development Recommendations *[THAILAND TIMES 9 Oct]* ... 92

Vietnam

Government Report, Last Installment *[Hanoi Radio]* ... 93
National Assembly's 9 Oct Proceedings Reported *[Hanoi Radio]* ... 97
National Assembly Debates Civil Code *[Hanoi Radio]* ... 97

AUSTRALASIA

Australia

Evans Advocates 'Dialogue' With France *[Paris LIBERATION 6 Oct]* ... 100

Crew Refuses To Refuel Air France in Protest *[AFP]* 100
PRC Embassy Protests Visits by Taiwan Officials *[Melbourne International]* 101

Solomon Islands

Security Minister Comments on U.S. Defense Plan *[Melbourne International]* 101

Vanuatu

Australia, UK Protocol 'Breach' Criticized *[Wellington International]* 101

Japan

U.S. Federal Reserve May Question Daiwa Heads

OW1110015895 Tokyo KYODO in English
0137 GMT 11 Oct 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] New York, Oct. 10 KYODO — The U.S. Federal Reserve Board is considering questioning executives of Japan's Daiwa Bank by the end of this year on huge losses in U.S. bond trading incurred by the bank's New York branch, U.S. financial sources said Tuesday [10 October].

The Fed may question the major Japanese commercial bank's chairman Sumio Abekawa and former President Akira Fujita, who is now senior adviser to the bank, the sources said.

The sources said the Fed suspects that Daiwa Bank had been involved systematically in the off-the-book dealings that led to the 1.1 billion dollar loss, as, although he knew about it, the bank chairman had previously failed to report to authorities the illegal trading of Daiwa's U.S. trust subsidiary.

Subject to future investigations, the U.S. financial authorities may cancel Daiwa Bank's license to do business in the United States, the sources said.

One of New York State's banking regulators said the key issue in deciding the bank's punishment is to determine whether its executives knew about the illegal activities involving the bank.

Fed officials are likely to visit Japan to question the bank executives, but a U.S. bank executive said the Fed might ask them to go to the U.S.

Meanwhile, Toshihide Iguchi, the Daiwa Bank trader who ran up the bond trading loss and was arrested on fraud charges, was not indicted by the Federal Grand Jury of the State of New York on Tuesday, the deadline for his detention.

The grand jury decided instead to extend Iguchi's detention and questioning.

Top U.S. Private Bankers Briefed on Bad Loans

OW1010043595 Tokyo KYODO in English
0338 GMT 10 Oct 95

[By Kohei Murayama]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Washington, Oct. 9 KYODO — Japanese financial authorities met with top U.S. public bankers here Monday [9 October] in a bid to ease their concerns over Japan's lingering banking problem of nonperforming loans, Japanese sources said.

Vice Finance Minister for International Affairs Takatoshi Kato and Bank of Japan Executive Director Akira Nagashima explained the current situation and planned remedial measures to some 15 top executives from 10 U.S. banks at an informal, 60-minute meeting arranged by the Japanese side at the Sheraton Washington Hotel.

The ministry and central bank sources said the meeting was arranged to take advantage of an occasion when global government and private financial leaders have come together for a number of semiannual meetings of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank.

The Japanese officials also plan to hold a briefing with European bankers, the sources said.

One top U.S. investment banker told reporters as he left that the meeting had been "constructive," but when asked if it had eased concerns that the problem may jeopardize international financial system, replied that he could not be sure of such an "unforeseeable" matter.

Most other participants declined to comment.

The sources said the bankers described the meeting as "constructive and useful...and meaningful."

The U.S. bankers showed particular interest about the bad loans extended to housing loan companies, the liquidation of bad loans, and disclosure of bank information, the sources said.

To improve disclosure, the bankers called for quarterly reporting instead of the current biannual reporting, the sources said.

But Kato and Nagashima explained that it is difficult to change the disclosure system instantly, to bring it in line with the U.S. quarterly method.

Neither side directly addressed the 1.1 billion dollar investment loss incurred by Daiwa Bank's New York branch.

With the two sides "tacitly recognizing" the problem, Kato and Nagashima said that major Japanese banks with overseas operations have been working to improve their risk management systems. Further, he said, Japanese authorities have been urging banks to create safeguard "middle" offices that would monitor compliance and communications between "back and front offices."

The sources said Nagashima told the U.S. bankers that the Bank of Japan will act swiftly to inject liquidity "both in foreign and Japanese currencies" to prevent banks from failing and causing systemic risks, the sources said.

Although Nagashima did not specify the foreign currencies, his comments were tacitly understood by both sides as acknowledging the readiness of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and other central banks to cooperate in providing liquidity.

Kato told the bankers that Japan's 21 major banks are continuing to make enough net profits from their core banking business to keep writing off bad loans, the sources said.

Kato said that while the amount of outstanding bad bank loans — some 40 trillion yen — looks very big, it is actually not so serious when considered in relation to the huge level of overall lending in the Japanese banking system, the sources said.

On the issue of bad loans extended to housing loan firms, the sources said that Kato explained the outstanding nonperforming loans are far lower than those suffered by savings and lending banks during the past U.S. financial crisis.

Kato, referring to a speech Sunday by Finance Minister Masayoshi Takemura, noted that Japan is considering using tax revenues and other public money to relieve the problems faced by housing loan companies in particular.

In his speech at the IMF interim committee, Takemura said Japan is studying "public interventions, including the limited-period use of public money."

A source accompanying Takemura said the Finance Ministry also referred to public money in briefing his Group of Seven (G-7) counterparts about Japan's banking problems during their meeting Saturday.

Although the Japanese Government announced in September a set of principles as guides to formulating a package of concrete measures later this year, the politically sensitive issue of using public money was left for further discussion among the ruling coalition parties.

Against widespread speculation that the banking problems would become a major issue, Japanese and other G-7 officials said the problem did not surface as the key point of discussions in either the G-7 meeting or Sunday's IMF interim committee meeting, thanks to Japan's efforts to explain the situation.

The sources said the meeting with U.S. private bankers was part of a series of ongoing moves by Japanese authorities to convey information to foreign nations.

In Tokyo, the Finance Ministry has recently held several briefings for the foreign press.

MITI Reacts to U.S. Computer Export Plans

OW1110112595 Tokyo TOKYO SHIMBUN in Japanese 7 Oct 95 Evening Edition p 3

[FBIS Translated Text] The U.S. Government has announced plans to ease the export control of high-performance computers. In response, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry [MITI] said on 7 October, "Since the same standards will be applied to easing the export control of high-performance computers, the question of which nation, between Japan and the United States, benefits more from easing their export controls will not arise. Technology related to high-performance computers has developed remarkably. In principle, Japan is going to ease its export controls." In this way, MITI suggested that Japan would go along with the United States on easing export controls of high-performance computers.

As for reviewing bilateral agreements, however, the U.S. Government has yet to ask the Japanese Government for formal consultations and the notion is still deeply rooted in the United States that the administration ought to deal cautiously with the question of easing export controls of high-performance computers. For this reason, MITI said, "We intend to deal with the question of easing their export control after being briefed by the U.S. Government on details of how it plans to ease their export controls."

Clinton's Visit May Mark Issue of New Documents

OW0710105395 Tokyo KYODO in English 0913 GMT 7 Oct 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Oct. 7 KYODO — Japan and the United States have agreed in principle to issue two documents affirming the importance of their security arrangements and economic cooperation when president Bill Clinton visits Japan in November, Foreign Ministry officials said Saturday [7 October].

The officials said one document will confirm the importance of maintaining the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty and the other will affirm the need for both countries to strengthen economic ties and collaboration on a global basis.

They said the two documents will be announced in a form of joint statements.

The two countries have agreed that the primary purpose of Clinton's trip is to clarify the significance of the bilateral security system in the post-Cold War era, the officials said.

Both sides want to appeal to their nations the significance of their military alliance in a compact document, the officials said.

They said another document will pronounce the global partnership, including economic ties, between the two countries.

Japan and the U.S. issued the Tokyo declaration in 1992 when then U.S. President George Bush visited Tokyo.

The Japanese officials, however, expressed regret that the 1992 document was out of focus because it was too comprehensive, covering too many subjects.

Defense Chief on SOFA Revision, Land Lease

OW1010115895 Tokyo MAINICHI SHIMBUN in Japanese 10 Oct 95 Morning Edition p 3

[Interview with Defense Agency Director General Seishiro Eto by unidentified MAINICHI SHIMBUN reporter; place and date not given]

[FBIS Translated Text] [MAINICHI SHIMBUN] Steps to improve operational procedures of the Japan-U.S. Status of Force Agreement [SOFA] are being considered. What conclusion do you expect to come from this?

[Eto] Although improvement in the enforcement of Article 17, Section 5-C of SOFA has to do with judicial procedures, this is an issue that bears on the foundation (of SOFA). I think it is a very good thing. The conclusion to be drawn (by the special committee under the joint committee) should be respected as much as possible by the Japanese and U.S. Governments, and it will have great significance. Regardless of whether it will be included as an appendix or a supplementary document to the Japan-U.S. summit joint statement, it will be greatly significant. I commend this effort.

[MAINICHI SHIMBUN] The Okinawan governor's refusal to undertake proxy land lease procedures is said to be an act of questioning the Japan-U.S. security pact itself.

[Eto] I think administrative procedures to be undertaken as the national government's agent and the security treaty, which is the cornerstone of wide-ranging bilateral relations, belong to different realms. I would like the governor to understand this and to deal with them separately.

I do understand the governor's basic political ideology and his bitterness. I think it is natural for the governor to want to do what he can to consolidate and reorganize the U.S. bases in view of the historical bitterness and pain suffered by Okinawa alone and nowhere else in mainland Japan. However, the government has also been doing what it can. After Mr. Ota became governor, we included the issues of the Naha Military Port, the Yomitan Airfield, and firing exercises across Prefectural Highway 104 in the agenda (of topics to be negotiated in relation to the return of bases). With regard to Naha Port and Yomitan Airfield, we already set a policy direction on 5 July. A special working team will also be created this month to work on the Highway 104 problem.

[MAINICHI SHIMBUN] What do you think of your chances (of persuading the governor)?

[Eto] The governor is concerned that the U.S. bases may be fortified. However, neither Japan nor the United States are thinking of expanding or fortifying the bases. I would also like to do what I can. We would like to persuade the governor and get him to sit down and talk with us. We hope the governor will make a political decision at an opportune time.

[MAINICHI SHIMBUN] When does the national government think would be the right time for such a decision?

[Eto] For the time being, we will make sincere efforts to get the governor to negotiate with us. We need to work hard and exert utmost efforts. The cabinet and the entire government should hold a common conviction.

[MAINICHI SHIMBUN] Are you thinking of including a passage in the Japan-U.S. joint statement clearly indicating the retrenchment of U.S. bases or an intention to reconsider such retrenchment?

[Eto] The Japanese Government thinks it is important for Japan's security to maintain the Japan-U.S. security setup and to improve operational procedures. Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama also called for maintaining the bilateral security arrangements at the Diet. On the government's part, it will maintain the security setup and work for qualitative improvement under all circumstances.

Based on such a belief, we will think about the reorganization and retrenchment of bases in Okinawa and elsewhere. We have been doing this with U.S. understanding and we intend to continue doing so. I have said that I hope efforts can be made to come up with a clear commitment to the Okinawan people when President Bill Clinton comes to Japan in November. Foreign Minister Yohei Kono also pledges to do the same. The Japanese Government is not saying no all the time.

[MAINICHI SHIMBUN] When do you think will be the right time for you to become actively involved?

[Eto] I think if negotiations cannot be carried out at the bureaucratic level, then all possible efforts should be made at the political level.

[MAINICHI SHIMBUN] Do you plan to get the governor to sit at the negotiating table before a mass meeting of 50,000 people is held on 21 October?

[Eto] We would like to do that. The Okinawa problem is top priority. I am ready 24 hours a day to set aside all other national issues. I am prepared to negotiate anytime. We are asking the same from the governor.

[MAINICHI SHIMBUN] Do you expect the prime minister to talk to the governor personally?

[Eto] If all efforts fail, it is theoretically possible for the prime minister, who is the highest responsible official, to get involved. He says he will make all possible efforts to solve the problem through consultations.

[MAINICHI SHIMBUN] How probable is a solution?

[Eto] The negotiating table has been set. I am positive that Governor Ota will eventually sit down and talk.

Town Group Protests to U.S. Consulate General

OW0610032995 Naha RYUKYU SHIMPO in Japanese 6 Oct 95 Morning Edition p 2

[FBIS Translated Text] Kadena — Five representatives of the Kadena town assembly (chaired by Eiji Miyahira) visited the U.S. Consulate General in Okinawa and four other offices on 5 October to demand early signing of a noise prevention agreement and the removal (or relocation) of the apron used by the U.S. Navy's aircraft.

Aside from the U.S. Consultate General, they visited Kadena Air Base, the Naha Defense Facilities Administration Bureau, the prefectural government, and the prefectural assembly.

When the group visited Kadena Base, they also presented a protest resolution against the temporary stationing of aircraft from the Yokota Air Base. During the meeting, the assemblymen strongly protested that "roaring sounds produced by aircraft from Yokota aggravated the noise on 4 and 5 October; there was no sign of the 'day of reflection.'"

The Kadena town assembly passed during its recent regular session in September a statement and a protest resolution on the early signing of a noise prevention agreement and the removal (or relocation) of the Navy apron. It also passed a statement and a protest resolution opposing the stationing of aircraft from Yokota. This protest action was based on the assembly's decision.

The same demands will also be made to the Defense Facilities Administration Agency, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Prime Minister's Office, and the commander of U.S. Forces Japan in Tokyo on 17 and 18 October.

Governor Ota Comments on Refusal of Base Lease

OW1010121495 Naha OKINAWA TIMES in Japanese 10 Oct 95 Morning Edition p 2

[FBIS Translated Text] As a result of Governor Masahide Ota's refusal to undertake proxy signing procedures for the forced lease of uncontracted land for U.S. military bases, Okinawa's tough attitude has put the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Defense Agency, and the national government totally on the defensive.

At an informal meeting with reporters on 9 October, the governor stressed that there is no change in the prefecture's position. He also said that as the news reports claim, "(Okinawa) has thrown the ball, and it is now watching to see what will happen next." He expressed his intention to wait and see how the national government will react.

The governor regards the excessive burden imposed on Okinawa by the bases as discrimination, and he wants this to be debated as an issue of "democratic politics" not only domestically, but also at the bilateral level between Japan and the United States.

He also sees the present issue as a perfect opportunity to question the relationship between the local and national governments in the process of promoting the decentralization of power. He also raises a question on the role of the chief local administrator in "speaking for the localities."

However, since an extensive debate is bound to touch on the issue of the Japan-U.S. security pact, the national government would, by all means, want to avoid being involved with this sensitive topic. Therefore, it is working on remedial steps within the framework of the agreement on the return of bases already reached between Japan and the United States. This represents a substantial gap with the Okinawan governor's thinking. For the time being, no point of agreement can be expected in this debate.

At the meeting with reporters on 9 October, Ota emphasized that "this is not a struggle to obtain better terms." He said: "I am simply asking for the peaceful and civilized life guaranteed by the constitution on behalf of the Okinawan people. We have no right to impose restrictions on the life of the younger generation." He thus reiterated his reason for not undertaking proxy signing of land documents.

The governor also stressed that his decision was in no way sudden. He said: "I have stated (to the Japanese and U.S. Governments) time and again that if we do not work seriously on the reorganization and consolidation of the bases, cooperative relations between the two countries will deteriorate."

The importance of the U.S. bases on Okinawa will most likely be reconfirmed in the process of redefining the bilateral security treaty at the Japan-U.S. summit talks in November. Ota pointed out that, "If the security treaty is important for Japan's security and future, why is this not explained in a persuasive way to the Okinawan people?" He criticized the government's security policy, saying: "This point has never been discussed."

University Teachers Back Ota Over U.S. Bases

OW1110090395 Tokyo KYODO in English 0816 GMT 11 Oct 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Naha, Japan, Oct. 11 KYODO — A total of 258 professors, lecturers and teaching assistants at Okinawa's seven universities Wednesday [11 October] expressed support for Okinawa Gov. Masahide Ota's refusal to cooperate with the central government over the leasing of private land for U.S. military bases.

In a statement presented by 11 professors to Ota, the teachers described the governor's stand as a message promoting peace from Okinawans to the rest of the world.

Ota is refusing to cooperate with the central government, which wants him to force reluctant landowners to continue to rent their land to U.S. Forces.

"Okinawa is still a victim of national policy because there are huge U.S. bases under the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty even after (Okinawa's) return (to Japanese rule)," the statement said. It referred to the anger of Okinawa residents over the central government's failure to fulfill its pledge to scale down the U.S. bases in Okinawa.

"A tough time is in the offing, so I'm encouraged by your support," Ota told them. "I will stick to my original purpose."

Amid growing public outcry over the rape of an Okinawan schoolgirl in early September, allegedly by three U.S. servicemen, Ota has turned down the central government's request to sign documents necessary for continued forced rental of land for U.S. bases in Okinawa.

About 75 percent of U.S. facilities in Japan are concentrated in Okinawa.

Ota said he will fight his case in court if Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama takes legal steps forcing him to sign such documents.

"It's an irrational system to have (locals) do what is against their interests. To date, this system has not been taken to court, so this must be discussed before court," Ota said.

Under law, prefectural governors are required to sign documents needed for rental of land if landowners and municipal government heads refuse to do so.

If the prefectural governors also refuse to sign such documents, the prime minister can file a suit requesting that the governors carry out their duties.

With court backing, the prime minister can then sign the documents if the governors do not comply.

Hyogo Assembly Urges U.S. Forces Accord Change

OW0910100495 Tokyo KYODO in English 0939 GMT 9 Oct 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Oct. 9 (KYODO) — The Hyogo Prefectural Assembly Monday [9 October] decided to urge the Japanese Government to seek early revision of a section of a U.S.-Japan agreement covering the handling of U.S. Military personnel accused of committing crimes in Japan.

The assembly said in a statement of opinion addressed to the central government that the relevant section of the Status of Forces Agreement "runs counter to national sentiment and ignores the rights of the people."

The agreement, which allows U.S. Military authorities to hold suspects until Japanese prosecutors formally indict them, has come under fire in Japan after three U.S. Military personnel allegedly abducted and raped an Okinawan schoolgirl in early September.

The incident fueled local sentiment against the U.S. Military presence in Okinawa where nearly 30,000 U.S. Military personnel are stationed and about 75 percent of U.S. Military facilities in Japan are located.

The Japanese and U.S. Governments have already agreed not to seek a revision of the Status of Forces Agreement itself but to study if any improvements can be made within the current framework.

Panelists Discuss SOFA, Okinawa Base Issue

OW1010121895

[FBIS Editorial Report] Naha Ryukyu Asahi Television Broadcast in Japanese, in its "Sunday Project" program at 0100 GMT on 7 October, carries a live 32-minute panel discussion at the Asahi Television studio in Tokyo. Panelists are Kosuke Uehara, deputy chairman of the ruling Social Democratic Party of Japan (SDPJ); Akiyoshi Murakami, secretary general of the Peace Network on Okinawa; Yoneko Arakaki, former chairman of the New Okinawa Women Council on Okinawa; Muneo Suzuki, deputy secretary general of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP); and Hajime

Takano, chief editor of the weekly INSIDER. Commentator Soichiro Tahara moderates.

Tahara begins the discussion by briefing panelists on the alleged rape of an Okinawan girl by U.S. servicemen. Tahara notes that 80 percent of Okinawans want the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) reviewed and then asks the panelists to comment on the Okinawa situation.

Murakami, speaking from Okinawa via satellite, expresses outrage over the alleged rape by U.S. servicemen and angrily says, "The rape incident is only the visible tip of an iceberg and we are worried about the recurrence of such an incident." Murakami stresses, "I want all the Japanese to know that this situation on Okinawa has continued over the past 23 years since Okinawa was reverted to Japanese rule." Saying he lives in Chatan Town, Okinawa, Murakami says, "Fifty-eight percent of the town's land area is occupied by U.S. military bases and the over concentration of U.S. military bases on Okinawa has continued unchanged over the past 23 years." Murakami also adds that 60 percent of U.S. military personnel in Japan are stationed on Okinawa and 70 percent of the U.S. military personnel on Okinawa are Marines, three of whom recently raped the Okinawan girl (as heard; two of the accused are Marines, the third is a sailor).

Tahara asks Arakaki to comment on the situation. Speaking from Okinawa via satellite, Arakaki expresses anger over the alleged rape and stresses that the presence of U.S. military bases on Okinawa is the main cause of the incident. Deploring the rape, Arakaki cites a litany of problems involving U.S. servicemen on Okinawa and concludes her angry remarks by saying, "I hope all Japanese will understand the pains and anger the Okinawans feel."

Speaking from an unidentified location via satellite, Uehara says, "The Japanese Government has put priority on maintaining U.S. troops on Okinawa." Uehara also says: "Although the way has been opened for streamlining and scaling back the U.S. military bases on Okinawa since the coalition government was inaugurated, the government has not moved toward fulfilling our Okinawans' expectations."

Asked by Tahara about reviewing SOFA, Uehara says, "I believe that, in principle, SOFA should be reviewed and SOFA Article 17 should be the first to be reviewed."

Tahara asks Suzuki about the LDP's position on the rape incident. Suzuki says U.S. Ambassador to Japan Mondale, during a meeting with Foreign Minister Kono, condemned the three U.S. servicemen involved in the rape as animals and underscores the importance of the U.S. ambassador's comment. Suzuki also says President Clinton, in his radio address to the nation, expressed his regret over the rape and clearly apologized. Suzuki says, "My view is that the question of rewriting SOFA and the rape incident should be treated separately." Suzuki also points out that U.S. Forces on Okinawa have been conducting training on Okinawa for newly enlisted soldiers and this is the cause of problems.

Discussing the question of reviewing SOFA, Uehara says, "I believe that SOFA must be reviewed sweepingly. Japanese-U.S. relations have changed after the passage of 35 years and the international situation has also changed."

Defending the presence of U.S. military bases in Japan, Takano notes nuclear tests by China and France despite Japan's opposition, China's aggressive buildup of military capabilities, and North Korea's development of new missiles despite an acute shortage of rice. Takano says, "As long as Japan intends to defend its pacifist Constitution and pursue the security policy based on the current Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, it has no choice but to rely on the U.S. nuclear deterrent."

Suzuki emphatically says, "Given China-Taiwan relations and the Korean peninsula, there are still many grave issues in the Far East. Therefore, Japan has no choice but to rely on the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty for defending itself."

Tahara concludes the panel discussion at 0132 GMT after thanking the panelists.

Former Foreign Ministry Official Views SOFA

OW0510135495 Tokyo SANKEI SHIMBUN in Japanese 29 Sep 95 Morning Edition p 1

[Article by Yukio Okamoto, international consultant and former chief of the North American Affairs Division in the Japanese Foreign Ministry: "Composed View Points Should Be the Basis for Discussion of the SOFA"]

[FBIS Translated Text]**Japan-U.S. Joint Committee Urged To Change the Way the Japan-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement [SOFA] is Enforced**

The alleged rape of an Okinawan girl by three U.S. servicemen was a heinous crime that prompted U.S. Ambassador to Japan Mondale to go so far as to condemn them as being "three animals." On Okinawa, people have been angrily demanding a review of the SOFA and the removal of U.S. military bases from their land. It is a matter of course for them to make those demands. However, some, including cabinet members, are agitating the people against the SOFA, claiming: "Is Japan not an independent nation? The SOFA is an unequal treaty that could have existed in the Meiji Era

[1868-1912]." The claim shows a lack of their legal knowledge and is irresponsible.

There are three questions involving the SOFA. First, the Japanese feel that the SOFA is unequal and their feelings of the inequality stems from the custody of American criminal suspects by U.S. military authorities, which continues until they are charged by the Japanese authorities. Second, some Japanese react against U.S. Forces Japan [USFJ] because they think that their military bases cause pollution, while others argue against the necessary of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty. Third, the Okinawans suffer from the presence of U.S. military bases on their island.

It is true that the Japanese people cannot understand some of the SOFA's points. One of those points is that the Japanese authorities cannot keep American criminal suspects in custody before they are indicted under Section 5(C) of Article 17 of the SOFA. So far, this provision has caused problems on several occasions. Japanese authorities must be allowed to fully question American criminal suspects whom they are to prosecute. The only way to meet this necessity is to amend the SOFA. Now that the rape incident has occurred on Okinawa, the government should propose to the U.S. Government a revision of the SOFA. However, the Japan-U.S. Joint Committee is mandated to enforce most of the SOFA. The situation does not require the government to be overly hasty in asking the U.S. Government for the SOFA's revision. The Japan-U.S. Joint Committee should first seek to speedily change the way the SOFA is enforced.

Meanwhile, the military needs a legal system different from a legal system that governs ordinary people because of its peculiar character. In the United States, military personnel are under the jurisdiction of an unified military law and tribunal. How far the military jurisdiction should be exercised is up to the Federal Supreme Court's judgment. If U.S. military personnel are stationed in other nations, the jurisdiction over them can be secured through consultations between the United States and host nations under conventional international law. A SOFA has been concluded between the United States and each host nation where U.S. military servicemen are stationed, after having coordinated each article of the SOFA on the basis of the military's peculiar character and the general principle of law. The United States has concluded a SOFA with Japan, South Korea, and Britain, Germany, and other European nations that are NATO members. The contents of the SOFA's that the United States has concluded with those nations are almost the same. Japan had exclusive jurisdiction over the Self-Defense Forces [SDF] units that were dispatched to Cambodia for the UN peacekeeping operations mission under a SOFA concluded between the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia and the Cambodian Government. We should keep this point in mind. Some have argued that the SOFA is "unequal," but they need to make clear what the word unequal really means.

The USFJ does not hold "extraterritorial rights" in Japan. For example, if a U.S. military serviceman injures his wife on a U.S. military base in Japan, he will be tried in a U.S. military tribunal of the USFJ under Section 3(a) of Article 17 of the SOFA. If a wife, who is not a military servicewoman, commits an illegal act against her husband, a U.S. military serviceman, on a U.S. military base, she will be tried in a Japanese court under Section 3(b) of Article 17 of the SOFA. She need not to be tried under special military law.

How Far Should the USFJ Exercise its Jurisdiction

The SOFA's contents determine how far the USFJ should exercise its own jurisdiction over American criminal suspects in light of the peculiar characteristics of the military organization and functions. The viewpoint that "the United States is a victor while Japan is a loser," deviates from the essence. The system, under which U.S. military authorities hold American felonious criminals in custody until they are charged, gets on the nerves of the Japanese, and this system should be changed speedily. I would not like to discuss the argument that the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty is not necessary because the presence of U.S. military bases in Japan causes pollution. The question is whether Japan's national choice is to rely on the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty for its security, and for that purpose, allow the presence of U.S. military bases, or, like its neighbors, drastically build up the SDF's military capabilities to the extent where it no longer needs the U.S. military bases.

The SOFA cannot be discussed separately from the question of pollution from U.S. military bases and the question of Okinawa. Fifty-seven percent of U.S. military bases in Japan are concentrated on Okinawa. The presence of these U.S. military bases on the Island stands in the way of it developing its economy. The Okinawans tolerate the nation's lowest income level. The Okinawans pay the price for the security of all the Japanese. With regard to pollution from U.S. military bases, there are wide quantitative and qualitative differences between the Japanese mainland and Okinawa. There is no denying that the USFJ has concentrated their functions on Okinawa because local governments and residents on the Japanese mainland have not permitted the USFJ's activities.

Okinawa's Distress Should Not Be Allowed To Continue

The government has paid huge amounts of compensation to companies and local governments concerned whenever the issue of liberalizing the imports of farm products and allowing port-calls by nuclear-powered ships has arisen. The amount of subsidies the government has paid Okinawa in return for its sacrifice for Japan's security, has been minuscule. The issue of U.S. military bases on Okinawa is not an issue between U.S. Forces on Okinawa and Okinawa, but an issue between the Japanese mainland and Okinawa. It is a matter of course for the government to aim at streamlining and reducing U.S. military bases on Okinawa and enforce tough discipline for U.S. military personnel on Okinawa. At the same time, the government should take bold measures to assist Okinawa. The situation where the Japanese mainland enjoys the fruits of security while the state of distress on Okinawa is left unredressed should not be allowed to continue.

Parties Delay Submission of Cost-Sharing Pact

OW1110062395 Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 7 Oct 95 Morning Edition p 2

[FBIS Translated Text] The ruling coalition parties held a meeting of the Foreign Affairs Coordination Council on 6 October at the First Parliamentarian Hall of the House of Representatives to discuss the handling of a new special agreement on Japan's share of the costs to maintain U.S. Forces Japan [USFJ]. At the end of their discussion, the ruling coalition parties decided to study more cautiously the timing for introducing the new special agreement to the Diet for approval. The cabinet was set to decide on the new special agreement on 13 October. However, with the ruling coalition parties deciding not to immediately introduce the new special agreement to the Diet, the cabinet will postpone its decision until after 17 October.

At the meeting, the ruling Liberal Democratic Party insisted that the new special pact be introduced to the Diet at an early date, while the ruling Social Democratic Party of Japan [SDPJ] and the ruling New Party Sakigake [Harbinger] cautioned against the early approval of the new special pact by the Diet, pointing out Okinawans' worsening feelings toward the United States following the alleged rape of an Okinawan girl by U.S. servicemen. The SDPJ in particular stressed: "What is important is that the government and ruling coalition parties should make clear their policies and attitudes toward dealing with the Japan-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement [SOFA] and grappling with the issue of U.S. military bases on Okinawa. We cannot simply and mechanically have the Diet approve only this new special pact."

Meanwhile, the three ruling coalition parties agreed that "they need to coordinate their views" on SOFA problems and the issue of streamlining and scaling back U.S. military bases on Okinawa. At the meeting, the three ruling coalition parties also decided to set up a project team mandated to hold intensive discussions on SOFA problems. The three ruling coalition parties intend to inaugurate the team at the earliest date possible to reflect the results of discussions at the Japan-U.S. summit talks scheduled to be held in late November.

U.S. Wants Diet To Pass Cost-Sharing Pact

OW0910144195 Tokyo KYODO in English 1318 GMT 9 Oct 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Oct. 9 KYODO — U.S. Ambassador to Tokyo Walter Mondale told the dominant ruling coalition partner Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) on Monday [9 October] the United States hopes for quick Diet approval of a new bilateral agreement on greater host-nation support for the stationing of U.S. troops in Japan, LDP officials said.

In a visit to the LDP headquarters, Mondale met in separate talks with party President Ryutaro Hashimoto, Secretary General Koichi Kato, Executive Council Chairman Masajuro Shiokawa and Taku Yamasaki, head of the party's Policy Affairs Research Council.

In talks with Hashimoto, Mondale again apologized for the rape of an Okinawan schoolgirl last month that has been tied to three U.S. servicemen.

The incident had fueled local sentiment against the U.S. Military presence.

Mondale stressed that the U.S. will do its utmost to ensure that such a crime does not happen again to avoid further straining bilateral ties.

He also took a positive attitude toward revising criminal proceedings under the bilateral status of forces agreement in line with Japanese demands saying Washington hopes to tackle the issue with sincerity.

Under the agreement, which defines the status of U.S. Military personnel in Japan, servicemen suspected of crimes do not have to be handed over to Japanese authorities until they are formally indicted by Japanese prosecutors.

That provision has come under attack following the Okinawa rape case.

Concerning the informal summit of Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum leaders in Osaka next month, Mondale urged that host Japan put trade and investment liberalization as envisaged in the Bogor Declaration of last year's APEC meet in Indonesia on top of the summit agenda.

As for the cost-sharing pact, known as the agreement on new special measures, Mondale told the LDP executives that Washington would like to see the treaty passed during the current Diet session which ends before U.S. President Bill Clinton and Japanese Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama meet for bilateral summit talks in mid- November.

The agreement due to go into effect April 1 after the current accord expires was signed by both sides' foreign ministers in New York last month, but its submission to the Diet was postponed in the face of the public outcry over the Okinawa rape incident.

Under the pact Japan is supposed to increase its financial support for the maintenance of U.S. bases across Japan.

Kato and Yamasaki pledged their utmost cooperation on the matter, but Shiokawa took a more cautious attitude.

He reportedly told Mondale, "the pact has been passed by the Executive Council, but due to some delicate problems we have decided to submit the treaty to the Diet at a proper time."

Kono: Security Agreement With U.S. 'Important'

AU0910144195 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 9 Oct 95 p 4

[Interview with Japanese Foreign Minister Kono Yohei by Wolfgang Boehm; place and date not given: "Japan: The United States as Security Guarantee"]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Boehm] After the latest tensions between the United States and Japan and the call for a partial withdrawal of the U.S. troops from your country, the question arises: What will be Japan's future security policy orientation? The United States or east Asia?

[Yohei] Japan's security policy stands on three pillars: the maintenance of its defense capability, the security agreement with the United States, and the diplomatic efforts within the framework of the international community of states. On the one hand, stability in east Asia has increased because of the positive economic development. On the other hand, unsolved problems continue to exist: above all North Korea's nuclear weapons program and territorial differences in the South China Sea.

Of course, against this background, the security agreement between Japan and the United States continues to be an important factor for the security of our country. In parallel, however, a dialogue and cooperation within the framework of the ASEAN regional forum has also been initiated to improve the stability in the Asian-Pacific area. As long as there is no conflict between the United States and east Asia, the question of whether Japan's security policy should be oriented to one or other direction does not arise.

For the time being, it has to be stated that the presence of U.S. troops and the security cooperation between Japan and the United States is not only in the interest of our country, but it is also an important factor of stability for the whole region.

[Boehm] Nevertheless, the relations between Japan and the United States have probably changed over the past few years. Has the trade war also effect the joint security policy?

[Yohei] I do not know what you understand by changed relations. Relations between Japan and the United States continue to be a cornerstone of Japan's foreign policy and, conversely, the basis of the U.S. foreign policy in Asia. It is, of course, a fact that the economic relations have been causing excitement for some time because of problems over trade issues, which, however, have been successfully eliminated — for example, in the field of cars and aviation. Relations with the United States are now better than ever before.

I hope that I have made it clear in this way that relations between the two countries — of course, also in the field of security policy — are not influenced by economic questions.

[Boehm] In east Asia there are at least two potential trouble spots: Taiwan and North Korea. How can your country protect itself against being dragged into one of these conflicts?

[Yohei] In this part of the world there are several unsolved problems. The security agreement between the United States and Japan and the U.S. bases in our country were especially established to protect Japan from conflicts into which it might be dragged.

[Boehm] Japan maintains good economic relations with China. Do the two states now mutually depend on each other?

[Yohei] It is extremely important that we develop close relations with the PRC to strengthen stability and prosperity in the Asian-Pacific region. Since 1991, trade between Japan and China has increased 20 percent per year. At present, Japan is China's most important trading partner, while, on the other hand, China is Japan's second most important trading partner. However, after the Chinese nuclear tests of 17 August, Japan suspended help for some projects until Beijing stopped the tests.

[Boehm] And how do the French nuclear tests affect relations with Paris?

[Yohei] We have used every opportunity to explain our point of view to France, that is, that the nuclear tests have to be stopped. This point of view is based on our experiences as the only nation that has ever suffered from the consequences of nuclear bombs and on the international efforts to achieve a total nuclear test ban. It is most deplorable that Paris has continued its tests despite our appeals. However, we must not permit the nuclear tests to cause a deterioration in the climate between our two states.

Article on Growing Distrust of Security Pact

OW0610104095 Tokyo ASAHI SHIMBUN in Japanese 4 Oct 95 Morning Edition p 3

[Article from the "Ever-Changing Moment" column: "Prevailing Distrust of Security Pact; Government Starts Studying 'Cutting' U.S. Military Bases on Okinawa"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Following a schoolgirl rape case involving U.S. servicemen in Okinawa, people are increasingly becoming distrustful of U.S. military bases and Japan-U.S. security arrangements. The situation has developed into Okinawa Prefectural Governor Ota's refusal to sign renewal contracts for the lease of lands used as U.S. military bases. Meanwhile, on 3 October, the government hammered out a plan to "cut" the scale of U.S. military bases on Okinawa and agreed with the U.S. on the plan. The Foreign Ministry is increasingly anxious about growing "distrust" not only among Okinawan people but also people in mainland Japan. However, the government is not sure whether the government's plan to reduce the military bases on Okinawa can calm "Okinawan people's anger," and exchange of debates between the United States and Japan and between the central government and Okinawa over the "security arrangements" is expected to continue.

Growing Sense of Crisis

"Sorry for having you come in the early morning," Foreign Minister Yohei Kono apologized to U.S. Ambassador to Japan Mondale for holding an unprecedented meeting in the early morning at the Foreign Ministry at 0800 on 3 October. On the night of 2 October, the government decided to hold a meeting with the U.S.; and, at Foreign Minister Kono's own discretion, the government made an urgent proposal to the U.S. Embassy to have the meeting.

At the meeting, it was easily agreed to study the possible reduction in the scale of military bases on Okinawa. However, a senior Foreign Minister official expressed puzzlement over the agreement, saying, "It is not an agreement that was reached after the accumulation of working-level talks. The situation has been rapidly developing beyond our explanation."

After the rape case came into question, the government has been busy dealing with the issue. The government held a meeting of experts on criminal proceedings of the Japan-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement on 25 September and confirmed to come to a conclusion as early as possible. On 28 September, when the Okinawa governor announced his stand of refusing to sign the paperwork for land lease, Defense Agency [DA] Director General Seishiro Eto met Prime Minister Murayama at the prime minister's office and decided to "solve the issue through dialogue." In the meantime, Director General Eto kept in touch with his old friend Okinawa Prefectural Assembly Speaker Chiken Kakazu through telephone calls.

Within the government there is growing concern over the possibility that "the base of the Japan-U.S. security arrangements will be threatened" (according to Defense Agency Vice Minister Naoaki Murata) if the governor continues to reject signing the contract and the government fails to provide lands for U.S. Military use.

No Guarantee for a Way Out

Speaking with reporters on 3 October, Prime Minister Murayama recognized that there are no concrete plans to cut the military bases at present, saying, "We have to study it [reduction of the bases] with the Okinawan people's feelings in mind. It does not mean to come to concrete plans but to study the base issue while taking the current situation into consideration."

The government has started considering specifying in a joint document to be announced during the Japan-U.S. summit in November that military bases will be scaled down. The government is taking such a move in consideration of the fact that underlying the governor's refusal to renew the contract is his concern that the planned review of the significance of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty at the summit will lead to letting the U.S. Military use lands permanently.

However, within the DA, there is a deep-rooted voice that "the point is how much the bases will be reduced. If the talks fail to produce practical results, Okinawan people will feel a strong sense of disappointment" (a senior DA official). What lies behind such a voice is the fact that progress in the issue regarding the return of a part of [Marine Corps Air Station] Futenma — which is subject to the scaling down — has not been made smoothly because a substitute area has not been found yet in spite of a 1990 Japan-U.S. agreement on proceeding with the return.

Since some land lease contracts are to expire next March, the deadline for signing the contracts for renewal is "31 October" (according to a top DA leader). In this way, the fact that a system of administrative procedures for land lease, which the government has long considered a fixed framework, is being shaken is throwing shadows of uneasiness over the government.

Cool Reactions

On the evening of 3 October, when Governor Masahide Ota came out of the Okinawa Prefectural Assembly hall after general interpellations, he was immediately surrounded by reporters.

Asked to comment on the Kono-Mondale talks, he merely said: "I cannot comment because I do not know what they discussed. It has been reported that they discussed the return of U.S. facilities in Okinawa, where 75 percent of U.S. facilities in Japan are concentrated, and reducing the rate to 60 percent, but the prefectural office has not been informed of this."

The "return of U.S. military bases" has been discussed many times. Although Japan and the United States agreed to return some U.S. facilities to Okinawa, they have failed to do so, or it is said that it would take time for them to return the facilities in such a way that satisfies the Okinawan people. Thus, Okinawans feel they have repeatedly been deceived in their expectations. Ota's remarks reflect this feeling.

In 1990, an agreement was reached at a Japan-U.S. Joint Committee meeting to return to Okinawan landowners approximately 1,000 hectares of land, including part of Camp Hansen and Futenma Air Station. Half of the land was returned, but it was only 2 percent of the entire land occupied by the U.S. Forces in Okinawa. As of 31 March, 1994, the area returned after the 1972 Okinawa reversion to Japan totals merely 4,435 hectares.

In May of this year, the Japanese and U.S. Governments agreed on the return of Naha Military Port and Yomitan Auxiliary Airfield, however, with the condition that these facilities should be relocated to "other parts of Okinawa." Because Okinawans have opposed this attached condition, the agreement has yet to be acted upon. Hiroaki Matsugawa, planning section chief of Urasoe city, said, "Although this is an agreement between the two governments, we cannot accept it." Urasoe has been selected as a possible site to where Naha Military Port is relocated.

Governor Ota's refusal to sign documents forcing the landowners to continue leasing land to the U.S. Forces may indicate his determination that he will no longer accept "carrots" offered by the central government.

Analyst Views Importance of U.S. Presence

OW1010132495 Tokyo TOKYO SHIMBUN in Japanese 5 Oct 95 Morning Edition p 3

[Interview with Kazuhisa Ogawa, international political and military analyst, by Kiichiro Kamiya, in charge of "Core" column of TOKYO SHIMBUN; first graph is TOKYO SHIMBUN introduction; date and place not given]

[FBIS Translated Text] The rape of a schoolgirl by U.S. servicemen in Okinawa thrust once again the reality of the Japan-U.S. security system before the people. Both Japanese and U.S. Governments agreed to promote reorganization and consolidation of U.S. military bases and the U.S. Marine Corps in Japan had a "day of reflection" on 4 October [which actually took place on 5 October]. How can we treat the Japan-U.S. security and base issues in the wake of this unfortunate incident, which took place in this 50th anniversary year marking the war's end? We interviewed Kazuhisa Ogawa (49), director of the Crisis Management Research Institute and international political and military journalist, who is familiar with Japan-U.S. security issues and the author of "U.S. Forces in Japan" and other books.

[Kamiya] What does it mean to the United States to have bases in Japan?

[Ogawa] "Marine geographic" is a foundation of the U.S. strategic concept for the 20th century. This was advocated by 19th century naval theorist [kaigun rironka] Mahan and is based on "frontline strategies." It is designed to make deploying military power, with the navy as a central figure, in the seven seas of the world an important pillar of U.S. diplomacy and security. To fulfill its function, deployed military force needs "strategic strongholds," which are treated the same as bases in the United States. The Philippines was a strategic stronghold until the imperial Japanese military captured it. After Japan surrendered, the Japanese archipelago became a U.S. "strategic stronghold."

[Kamiya] Was it not true that the United States needed the bases to fight the Cold War?

[Ogawa] It did not matter whether the Cold War would start or end because Japan was a "strategic stronghold." Therefore, the United States will neither withdraw nor reduce its troops in Japan even after the Cold War. To the United States, giving up strategic strongholds, or U.S. bases in Japan, means that it may lose its stand as the world's leader.

[Kamiya] What is the difference between the bases in Japan and those in Europe?

[Ogawa] The bases in Europe are for "dealing with threats" from the former Soviet Union. Therefore, the number of U.S. troops in Europe will be reduced if there is less threat. However, the United States needs bases in Japan regardless of whether or not there is a threat.

[Kamiya] What is the role of the bases on Okinawa under such a circumstance?

[Ogawa] Comparing to a human body, they are arms and feet, which are needed to attack an enemy; and Yokosuka, Yokota, and other bases on the main islands of Japan are the heart.

Also, the Okinawa bases' role is to keep a watch on China and other countries. The Okinawa bases' distinctive feature is that they are strongholds to keep an eye on Japan. This has not changed throughout the postwar era. The United States will not give up its bases in Okinawa for some time, even if a nationalism movement grows big in Japan and the people start saying "Yankee go home." Okinawa will become like the U.S. base in Guantanamo, Cuba. The bases in Okinawa are so important that the Marines there cannot be reduced.

[Kamiya] What are the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty's merits?

[Ogawa] It is beneficial to both Japan and the United States. The United States cannot have an advantage over China unless it continues to keep Japan in check. Also, it can gain trust from Asian countries if the United States controls and keeps Japan, an economic stronghold, in check by using military power. On the other hand, with regards to Japan, the treaty gives a sense of security to Southeast Asian countries, which are wary of Japan's military independence.

[Kamiya] However, the recent incident is creating a stir.

[Ogawa] There is a certain limit to reviewing the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) article on handing over a suspect to Japanese authorities. This is because the American people will criticize the U.S. Government, which is supposed to protect its citizens, if it turns over a suspect to another country.

However, there are many things both countries should talk about because the SOFA is still an administrative accord that is a remnant of the postwar occupational period. Japan is the only country that, among other things, allows the U.S. Forces to guard, administer, and manifest [hyoji] the bases exactly the same way they do bases in the United States. In other countries, you need to have governmental approval if you want to gather news material [on a military base]. In Japan, however, you need approval from the U.S. Forces. Japan does not have jurisdiction over the [U.S.] bases in Japan.

[Kamiya] How about reorganization and consolidation of the bases?

[Ogawa] The political significance of Yokosuka and Yokota is great because they are located in a metropolitan area. Therefore, they will not budge an inch. It is possible that an aircraft carrier's home port may be moved to Sasebo, Kyushu, or Atsugi base may be relocated.

[Kamiya] What are other things that can be negotiated for change.

[Ogawa] Prior consultation over nuclear issues and other matters. When members of the U.S. Embassy in Iran were taken hostage, a rescue unit was dispatched from Okinawa without prior consultations [with the Japanese Government]. Prior consultations can be held upon U.S. request. It should be changed so that Japan can call for prior consultations or ask questions.

[Kamiya] Do you think tragedies like the one that happened in Okinawa will continue to occur?

[Ogawa] Compared to the mainland, more crimes were committed by U.S. servicemen in Okinawa. They may feel that they can do anything in Okinawa as they did at Subic Base in the Philippines. This is a fault of the government, which failed to discuss various issues related to the security treaty. This is negligence on the government's part and the people are to blame for the recent incident in Okinawa. It may not be an appropriate expression, but, like the nuclear waste disposal issue, we compelled the Okinawan people to live with the base issue. We have to debate the security issue in this 50th anniversary year marking the end of the war.

Idea of Abolishing Security Treaty Discussed

952A0735A Tokyo THIS IS YOMIURI in Japanese 1 Sep 95 pp 122-129

[Article by Satoshi Morimoto, chief researcher, Nomura Research Institute: "The Critical Moment for the Japanese-U.S. Alliance; The Error of the 'Cancel the Security Treaty Theory'"]

[FBIS Translated Text]

Two Views On Asia

A look at postwar Asia clearly indicates the existence of two views. One is that Asia continues to exist in a world of power politics. Many of the nations emphasize national wealth and military strength, and strive to expand their political and economic clout. There is even a view that some nations seek hegemony.

There are certainly several of such signs in post-Cold War Asia. In East Asia, most nations have increased their defense spending, and it has become the world's foremost munitions market, thus underscoring the view.

The second and opposite view is that Asia has entered the post-Cold War era of multinational cooperation. Many nations emphasize economics and are striving to form a regional collectivity. The remarkable development of APEC [Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation] is a representative case. In other words, it is the view that the region is seeking stability and prosperity through economic interdependence, and not moving within the outdated rules of power politics.

Actually, these two views could be said to represent two sides of the same coin, and are not clearly distinguishable. For example, in looking at certain Asian nations, they are adeptly using both aspects in pursuing their policies. China's policy of national wealth and military power is a typical case. Also, the important point is that such an Asian perspective is reflected in the Asia policies of the respective nations.

For example, in the case of the United States, the Dept of Defense [Pentagon] is attempting the role of maintaining a balance in Asia with its bilateral alliances built during the Cold War era, keeping in mind Asia's power balance. The "cooperative engagement strategy" proclaimed by the U.S. commander in the Pacific is an Asia policy based on such a purpose.

On the other hand, the U.S. State Dept is pursuing American political and economic interests through multinational dialog and cooperation, particualrly through APEC and ARF [ASEAN Regional Forum]. The Clinton administration's aggressive posture toward multinational cooperation, while securing the U.S. presence in Asia, is undoubtedly based on the idea that this approach is effective for the pursuit of U.S. interests in Asia.

Cumulation of Allied Functions

Nonetheless, from the security standpoint, there are many aspects which indicate that Asia should inevitably be perceived in terms of power politics. For example, if case disputes actually arise in the region despite future development by APEC and ARF, only the existing alliances can in effect really function. It is close to a fantasy to think that the United Nations can play an adequate role in disputes in Asia. When disputes in the South China Sea, China, Taiwan or the Korean Peninsula are considered, there is virtually no possibility for the adoption of effective resolutions by the UN Security Council.

Of course, a forum where the nations could exchange frank views would be helpful in preventing such unstable circumstances. The ARF was established for that very reason. Efforts are necessary to enable the ARF to become a forum for substantive dialog. However, it will require some time before Asia's stability and prosperity can be realized through multinational cooperation.

In other words, only the alliances built up in the past, such as the Japan-U.S. mutual security pact and U.S.-South Korea security treaty, can function. In particular, the Japan-U.S. treaty has a considerable role in providing stability in Asia.

The Japanese-U.S. Security Pact Seen From the United States

Incidentally, how does the United States see Japan within these circumstances? Unfortunately, a considerable number of American intellectuals are able to view Japan only within the framework of power politics in Asia. Moreover, U.S. domestic opinion is extremely inward-looking. The United States is still unable to fully recover economically. When a major power slumps, it becomes grouchy. It becomes spiteful of other lively nations. Japan, which has benefited from its allied relations, now says what it pleases about Japan-U.S. economic issues. Is it not Japan, which has been protected by the Japan-U.S. alliance to become an economic power, essentially a "protectorate" of the United States? Is it all right (for the United States) to be told as its pleases by a protectorate? This is probably the view held by some Americans regarding Japan-U.S. relations.

Especially, such frustrated feelings toward Japan held by some Americans are recently surfacing in not only the economic aspect, but also in the security aspect. Of course, the frustrations were attributed to "a free ride on the security treaty" during the Cold War era, but has been transformed into a "theory of the abolition of the security treaty" after the end of the Cold War.

Americans Vent Frustrations Against Japan

Particularly on 18 Apr this year, an article by Michael Lind, a senior editor of HARPER magazine, entitled "Asia First" and carried by the NEW YORK TIMES, was shocking. Lind, who views post-Cold War Asia in terms of a power balance between China and Japan, contends that the United States must keep equidistance from both Japan and China and strengthen Russia to compete against Japan and China. He goes on to say that, if either Japan or China shows signs of becoming a great power, the United States must support the other side and thus play a role in maintaining the power balance. He states that, for this purpose, the U.S. troops must withdraw from Japan, Japan must arm itself with nuclear weapons to enhance its independence, and the Japanese-U.S. security treaty must be changed into a flexible agreement..

The treatise by Chalmers Johnson and E.B. Keehn, entitled "The Pentagon's Rigid Strategy" and carried by the FOREIGN AFFAIRS magazine in its recent July edition, further pursues this argument.

In effect, the treatise views Asia within the framework of power politics among Japan, China, and ASEAN and contends that, because Japan will clearly play a role in maintaining balance between the United States and China, the Pentagon's policy of protecting Japan under the outdated Japanese-U.S. security treaty is ridiculous. It says that, given Japan's constitutional restrictions, it can only play a unilaterial role as an ally, while United States distrust of Japan is a greater threat than the rise of China, and that Japan should become a normal nation. Otherwise, it says, the United States should consider either revising or abolishing the security pact.

There are common points in the abovementioned two treatises. First, they both view Asia in the light of a power balance between Japan and China. Secondly, they contend that, when the United States plays the role of an honest broker and Japan does not perform its necessary role but relies completely on the mutual security system, the frustrations of the American people should be reflected by the abolition of the treaty by the U.S. side.

Nature of Japanese-U.S. Security Treaty

There is another reason which forms the backdrop for such debate. It is the ambiguity surrounding the significance and role of the Japan-U.S. security pact in the post-Cold War era.

Certainly, the treaty was easy to understand during the Cold War. During that era, it was a military system to contain the Soviet Union's presence in Asia. In other words, it was an important pillar to promote the U.S. anti-Soviet strategy in Asia. The Japan-U.S. security treaty also had another role. It was to provide the most important basis for support of the U.S. presence throughout the western Pacific region. Its importance in this respect has not changed in the post-Cold War era. Far from it. It may be regarded as having expanded considerably. Incidentally, when we judge the security treaty merely from the standpoint of containment strategy, now that the Soviet threat has subsided, a simple argument can be made that the treaty's role has ended. However, it is not so. The treaty has a much broader aspect.

For example, the Johnson treatise in FOREIGN AFFAIRS only sees the security relationship as a bond with the military alliance. However, the relationship is not limited to the military aspect. There is the science and technology and cultural cooperation. Moreover, it is not only Japan that benefits from it. The American people should understand that the free use of bases in Japan by the United States has been extremely beneficial to the United States in advancing its Asia-Pacific policies, and also that great sacrifices are being made by the Japanese people for that purpose.

Is Japan the Only Beneficiary?

In the military aspect also, Japan's cooperation in various aspects of support to the United States with the security treaty as the base has benefited the United States tremendously. Japan as an ally has always upheld U.S. policies in the United Nations, the Mideast, Central and South Americas and Russia. Japan has never cast a vote in the United Nations opposing the United States. The U.S. policy in Asia is not feasible without Japan's cooperation.

In the economic aspect also, Japan has been the driving force with the United States in the global economy. The combined GNP of the United States and Japan comprise nearly 40 percent of the world's GNP. It is clearly erroneous to view the Japan-U.S. security treaty, which has supported bilateral relations between the two nations, only in terms of a containment of the USSR. Furthermore, Japan has consistently purchased high-cost weaponry made in the United States. Of course, they were purchased for Japan's own purpose, but it must be remembered that U.S.-made arms were chosen because of the alliance.

Japan-U.S. Security Treaty From Japan's Standpoint

On the other hand, how does Japan view the Japan-U.S. security pact? Regrettably, the Japanese people cannot fully understand the severe environment in which Japan was placed after the Cold War. What they can understand is merely that the threat of the defunct Soviet Union no longer exists. This awareness is also considerably nebulous, and the post-Cold War social confusion and economic stalemate have caused the Japanese also to turn inward.

Thus, amid a vague angst, the feeling is that they can somehow survive by hanging on to the mutual security treaty. While some intellectuals are evolving a debate on the absence of a need for the treaty in the post-Cold War era, Japanese sensitivity concerning the nation's direction has dulled to the point that they are not surprised by it. However, it may be said that, amid a general trend of focus only on the individual's economic wellbeing, the debate on the security treaty is eroding. Such a trend among the Japanese indicates a real crisis for the security treaty.

Cooperation in Numerous Areas for Revitalization

Johnson's treatise contains numerous fallacies and its conclusion is too shortsighted. Nonetheless, a common response exists concerning the propensities of the Japanese that are pointed out.

For example, the Japanese cling to the alliance and do nothing, thereby inviting the challenge from the American people. Even if the challenge may be off balance, it must be remembered that the challenge, transcending reason, is shared by a segment of the American people. At this juncture, there are many things for Japan to ponder and many actions to be taken in order to build trust in Japan-U.S. mutual relations.

In order to revitalize the security pact, there are numerous areas which require cooperation more than ever. Regarding the cost-sharing of the U.S. military presence in Japan, cost-sharing alone may not suffice. Also, if the Japanese insist that they are unable to exercise collective defense authority and display a negative attitude concerning extra- territorial cooperation, "support for Japan's defense by the American people will probably evaporate" in a crisis, as Johnson points out.

Future of Japan-U.S. Security Pact

The reactions in Japan and the United States toward the security treaty indicate a clear crisis faced by the treaty in the post-Cold War era. In pursuing its post-Cold War Asia-Pacific policy within its global strategy, the U.S. side is beginning to have misgivings concerning the shaky footing with Japan, which is the axis.

Although the pact is an indispensable alliance for stability in Asia surrounding Japan, as the awareness of the pact grows thinner within Japan, it becomes necessary for the Japan side to explain in clear form the significance and role of the treaty to the people in general. This common concern in both Japan and the United States has crystalized into a proposal by U.S. Defense Deputy Undersecretary Ney since the the fall of last year, and a Japan-U.S. conference started early this year to redefine and revitalize the treaty.

In other words, the workshop was inevitably for the benefit of both Japan and the United States. The central tasks in the joint efforts from the standpoint of both nations are to achieve a good balance in the security treaty, and to clearly define mutual security in the post-Cold War era within that framework.

The results will probably first be announced in the form of a joint declaration in November this year at a Japan-U.S. summit meeting following the APEC conference. A debate at the people's level in both nations will probably begin at that point.

Awareness of the Power Balance Questioned

We have a request to make to the United States at this point. It is not right to perceive Japan only within the power politics in Asia. Japan does not seek hegemony, nor does it consider selecting its policies within the framework of a power balance. Japan is groping for a way to perform its role for stability and prosperity in the Asia region as a whole—i.e. how to survive there. The U.S. outlook on Asia must be more balanced. The view of how the United States should find a role to play within the power balance among Japan, China and ASEAN is already outdated. The United States itself must discard such a view.

Furthermore, the view toward alliances must be longer-term and more balanced. It is clearly erroneous to think that the United States can pursue its interests in Asia without maintaining favorable allied relations with Japan. It is also unsound to think that Japan-U.S. relations would be better balanced by abrogating the alliance with Japan, and by changing Japan from a "protectorate" to an "ordinaryu nation." Japan is already an equal partner. Only the point of emphasis concerning its role has changed.

Meanwhile, in considering the future of Japan-U.S. relations, the fact is that Japan has more aspects to reexamine concerning the future of mutual security. Certainly, as some Americans think, the post-Cold War alliance lacks balance. The out-of-pocket contribution by the Japanese side was probably insufficient in the eyes of the Americans. In this case, the appearance rather than the reality of contributions by both sides is deemed to be more important.

Consequently, Japan's responsibilities will not be fulfilled by merely increasing the HNS [Receptor Nation Support] and the introduction of U.S. weapons systems. Japan must shoulder at least a part of the efforts made by the United States in the Asia-Pacific region. For example, it will need to expand rear support for the United States which is playing an active role to stabilize the region. It is necessary for Japan to promote support including transport and supply for the United States which is actively protecting Japan's shipping sealanes in the western Pacific Ocean.

Whether Japan decides to exercise its collective defense right is a problem for the people to consider thoroughly and to choose. However, prior to that, there are numerous things that must be done.

It is also necessary to consider cost-sharing with the U.S. forces (the entire Pacific forces including the U.S. forces in Japan) which operate in the Asia-Pacific region. In particular, the Korean Peninsula is urgent and crucial for Japan's security also. It is also necessary for Japan to join with the United States and South Korea in building a system for emergency response in northeast Asia. In effect, it is necessary to consider cooperation with the U.S. forces in South Korea.

Breaking Unilateralism

Japan's cooperation in promoting activity in various areas for stability in the Asia-Pacific region also broadens the base of Japan-U.S. mutual security. This should include PKO [UN peacekeeping operations] cooperation between Japan and the United States. Attention to the use of the Japan-U.S. security system for defense diplomacy in Asia is also necessary. A study should also be made of ways to use the Japan-U.S. informational functions for the prevention of disputes in the Asia-Pacific region.

In this way, a major role must be performed by the mutual security system for peace and stability in Asia. Eliminating the unilateral aspects of the security relations by enhancing such positive efforts is the path to strengthening the alliance. It must thus give a strong impression in the U.S. view that Japan has provided unprecedented cooperation within the framework of the mutual security arrangement to revitalize it. For Japan too, such cooperation and support will enhance the awareness that they are useful in supporting the U.S. presence as a whole with the other allied nations, and for peace and stability in the region. The national interests and costs to be paid by both nations for mutual security must be balanced, and there are numerous tasks to be performed first by Japan for that purpose. Ultimately, it the most desirable path to Japan's peace and prosperity.

Tokyo, EU Agree on Reduction of Vehicle Quota

*OW0610154695 Tokyo KYODO in English
1524 GMT 6 Oct 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Brussels, Oct. 6 KYODO — The European Union and Japan agreed Friday [6 October] to scale back this year's export quota for Japanese-made motor vehicles in the EU market to 1,071,000 vehicles from the 1,105,000 agreed upon in March, an EU expert said.

This follows a downward revision in growth of overall demand for motor vehicles in the EU market for this year from 13,276,000 units to 12,946,000 units, up 1.7 percent from last year but considerably less than the earlier-expected 4.3 percent growth.

"This is a theoretical ceiling, insofar as Japanese exports in 1995 are staying under this level," the official said.

"This reduction of Japanese activity seems to be linked to the instability of the yen. The new figures are also justified by the recent renewal of EU car models," he said.

He also said the presence of South Korean cars in the EU market was increasing at a faster pace than expected. "But Korean cars' share of the market remains feeble (at 1.5 percent)," he said.

The renewal of the quota was agreed Friday after two days of consultations between EU and Japanese officials in Brussels.

The accord is part of a deal which should lead to the liberalization of the EU car market at the end of 1999 and the abolition of EU quotas on Japanese cars in the year 2000.

The ceilings on Japanese cars in major EU member states are 182,700 for Britain, 88,700 for France, 55,300 for Italy, 40,400 for Spain and 32,800 for Portugal.

Paris Defends Tests in Letter to Mayors Council

*OW0910091495 Tokyo KYODO in English
0846 GMT 9 Oct 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hiroshima, Oct. 9 (KYODO) — French President Jacques Chirac has defended his nation's recent nuclear tests in the South Pacific in a letter to a Pacifist council of world mayors, the Hiroshima city government said Monday [9 October].

The letter, dated Aug. 23 and signed by Chirac, was sent to Hiroshima Mayor Takashi Hiraoka, who heads the World Conference of Mayors for Peace Through Inter-City Solidarity, municipal officials said.

Chirac was replying to a letter the council sent him in July to protest his plans to conduct nuclear tests in its Polynesian territory, two of which have already been carried out.

Chirac's letter, written in French, reiterated his stand that the tests are necessary for Paris to sign a comprehensive test ban treaty, the officials said.

The Hiroshima city secretariat of the conference received the letter Oct. 3, after it was sent from Chirac to the French Embassy in Tokyo and then to the council with a translation into Japanese, they said.

Hiraoka responded to the letter Monday with another letter, saying he cannot understand Chirac's assertion that testing is necessary and cannot believe France is seeking a comprehensive test ban, they said.

Also, the mayors of 10 cities, including Hiroshima and another atom-bombed Japanese city of Nagasaki, Hanover in Germany, and Sacramento in the United States, sent a separate letter to Chirac to protest the second nuclear test Oct. 1.

The mayors also sent letters to other nuclear powers, calling for the abolition of nuclear arms.

MOFA Cool to Coalition's French Delegation

OW1110063695 Tokyo SANKEI SHIMBUN in Japanese 6 Oct 95 Morning Edition p 2

[FBIS Translated Text] The ruling coalition parties have decided to send a delegation formed by their representatives to France to protest that country's nuclear tests. Outwardly, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs [MOFA] is poised to calmly watch the ruling coalition parties' move to dispatch a delegation to France. However, MOFA is in fact reacting coolly to the move, saying, "The government has already conveyed Japan's position to President Chirac."

The ruling coalition parties have decided to dispatch to Paris a seven-member delegation led by Kiyoshi Mizuno, former director general of the Management and Coordination Agency. In response, MOFA says: "Sending such a delegation is a matter to be decided by lawmakers." MOFA was critical of a protest action taken by Masayoshi Takemura, finance minister and representative of the ruling New Party Sakigake [Harbinger], against France's nuclear tests, saying: "It goes without saying that there is a difference between an ordinary lawmaker's protest and a cabinet member's protest. Any protest action taken by a cabinet member puts him at risk of being arrested by French authorities, and the protest itself is a problem," (according to a Foreign Ministry source). This time, however, MOFA takes the view that the protest by Finance Minister Takemura and the protest to be made by the delegation are qualitatively different.

MOFA, however, has doubts about the significance of sending a delegation to France, saying: "The government has repeatedly conveyed Japan's position on France's nuclear tests to President Chirac, and the president is fully aware of Japan's position. The protest to be made by the delegation is not expected to alter France's plans to conduct nuclear tests," (according to a senior Foreign Ministry official). MOFA is worried about the ruling coalition parties' decision to send the delegation to Paris, saying: "The government separates the policy of maintaining friendly Japan-France relations from France's nuclear tests, and any escalation in Japan's protests against France's nuclear tests may worsen Japan-France relations."

The ruling coalition parties have asked MOFA to schedule a meeting between the delegation and President Chirac and top French Government officials. According to another Foreign Ministry source, MOFA seems embarrassed, saying: "The president may not meet the delegation. If the president will not meet the delegation, we would be certainly held responsible."

APEC Officials Fail To Solve Farm Problem

OW1010134995 Tokyo KYODO in English 1317 GMT 10 Oct 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Oct. 10 KYODO — Senior officials of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum on Tuesday [10 October] failed to solve their divisions over how to apply the comprehensiveness principle to agricultural trade, throwing further doubt on the possibility of compromise.

"The basic structure of confrontation remains unchanged, but we will continue the talks on the subject tomorrow morning," said a Japanese Foreign Ministry official, after the second day of the Tokyo session.

At issue in the Tokyo meeting is how to narrow the gap over application of the 18-member economic body's principle of comprehensiveness of trade-freeing goals to all industrial sectors.

Japan, South Korea and China demand the exclusion of farm trade from the principle on the grounds that it is a "sensitive" field, but other members including the United States and Australia insist that no exceptions should be allowed.

"Each member has their own difficult problems, so APEC's goal for liberalization and facilitation (of trade and investment) should be achieved over the long term," the official said.

Expressing worry that Japan, as the chair of this year's APEC round, is tasked with wrapping up differing views on APEC trade-liberalizing principles, the Japanese official stressed that member nations will make further efforts to find a compromise toward the end of the Tokyo session on Friday.

But conference sources say the possibility is becoming larger that the APEC members will leave the solution on the comprehensiveness issue to the members' ministerial meeting to be held in Osaka from Nov. 16.

The trade-liberalizing principles, consisting of comprehensiveness and about 10 others, are to be included in the so-called action agenda, a set of trade and investment guidelines to be formalized at the Osaka summit.

The Tokyo meeting, the fifth high-level meeting in this year's APEC round, provides the last chance for APEC members to iron out the farm-trade and other differences before the Osaka session.

The Tokyo meeting is being held on the basis of a third draft of the action agenda that Japan circulated to other members.

The first two days of the Tokyo meeting were devoted to seeking ways to materialize trade liberalization and facilitation in the Pacific Rim, two of APEC's three main pillars.

In their discussions, the participants exchanged views over individual sectors such as tariffs, services, investment and governmental procurement.

The remaining pillar of intra-APEC economic cooperation will be taken up for three days from Wednesday.

The results are to be embodied in action plans meant to achieve goals envisioned by the 18 APEC leaders during their meeting in Bogor, Indonesia, last year.

Leaders of the APEC member countries, including U.S. President Bill Clinton and Chinese President Jiang Zemin, will gather again in Osaka on Nov. 19 to announce the results of the ongoing multilateral economic talks.

Malaysia: Flexibility May Solve

OW1010141295 Tokyo KYODO in English 1330 GMT 10 Oct 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Oct. 10 KYODO — The current stalemate of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum over its key trade principle may be settled through flexible enforcement, the head of the Malaysian delegation to the ongoing high-level APEC meeting indicated Tuesday [10 October].

APEC members are sharply divided over APEC's principle of comprehensive application of trade-freeing goals to all industrial sectors without exception.

Japan, China and South Korea have demanded the exclusion of farm trade from the principle, while agricultural-exporting members like the United States and Australia have reacted sharply against the proposal, saying no exceptions should be allowed.

Asked about the advisability of APEC upholding the principle while allowing "special consideration for some sensitive areas," Datuk Asmat Bin Kamaludin, secretary general of the Malaysian international trade and industry ministry, said, "I think we have to look at it because this thing is what are doing in APEC."

Kamaludin made the comment in an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE after emerging from the second-day session of the five-day high-level meeting in Tokyo, which is said to have deadlocked due to differences of view over "comprehensiveness."

Feuding over the principle is casting a shadow over the success of the APEC summit in Osaka and the leadership of Japan, the chair of this year's APEC round.

Along with about 10 other trade-freeing principles, comprehensiveness is expected to be included in the action agenda, a set of action plans for trade and investment liberalization envisioned at last year's APEC summit in Bogor, Indonesia.

These action plans will be formalized by leaders of the 18 APEC members during their gathering in Osaka.

A Japanese APEC official who briefed reporters on the Tokyo meeting on Tuesday avoided confirming that APEC is looking for a flexible solution to the issue.

But conference observers think a breakthrough in the form of either camp's one-sided compromise has become virtually impossible, spawning speculation that revision in the wording of the key principle in the action agenda may be a solution to the problem.

The draft action agenda circulated to APEC members is believed to include an ambiguous phrase on the comprehensiveness principle that says that while no sector should be exempted from the principle, flexible treatment in actual enforcement is possible in certain sensitive areas.

Asked about Malaysia's stance toward such a proposal, Kamaludin said, "I would consider it."

Tokyo's Strong Leadership Urged

OW0910101095 Tokyo KYODO in English 0918 GMT 9 Oct 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Oct. 9 (KYODO) — Japan as host of the November meeting in Osaka of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum must take strong leadership to help the forum map out concrete programs for free trade and investment, including the difficult area of agriculture, an APEC business advisory panel leader urged Monday.

The panel, called the Pacific Business Forum (PBF), wants the APEC programs to have "comprehensive coverage, eventually including all sectors," said Nobuo Tateishi, a Japanese representative on the panel.

"We do not want to make exceptions, even if it is a politically difficult area," Tateishi said, while giving the perspective of the business sector for the forthcoming APEC meeting at a luncheon gathering at the foreign correspondents club of Japan.

Japan is one of several APEC economies hesitant to make drastic liberalization in the area of agriculture.

But Japanese Prime Minister Murayama cannot skirt the issue, Tateishi said, adding, "Japan should take this as an opportunity to make its own policies in the future, for rice, for example," he added.

Tateishi, who is also a vice chairman of Omron Corp., a maker of control components, has worked as a key member from Japan for the PBF, which consists of business leaders from 18 APEC economies.

The PBF submitted a report in September of its recommendations to Murayama and political leaders concerned from the businesspeople's perspective on how liberalization should be carried out in the APEC.

In the November meeting, APEC is expected to compile an "action agenda" to achieve a goal of free trade and investment in the region by 2010 for industrialized economies and 2020 for developing members.

According to Tateishi, the business panel's recommendations — 10 items this year — include that the programs bring about progress beyond the Uruguay Round of world trade liberalization talks, work toward investment liberalization and make visa-free business travel available throughout the region.

Tokyo Seeks Breakthrough

OW1110082495 Tokyo KYODO in English 0811 GMT 11 Oct 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Oct. 11 KYODO — Japan, as chair country of this year's Asia-Pacific economic cooperation (APEC) round, is looking for every possible way to settle the deadlocked APEC talks over the key trade principle, Japanese officials in charge of APEC affairs said Wednesday [11 October].

With a little over a month left before the Nov. 19 APEC summit in Osaka, the ongoing high-level session in Tokyo provides APEC senior officials with the last opportunity to bridge the gap over areas of conflicting interests.

Conference sources said that if no breakthrough is made by the end of the Tokyo session Friday, there would be no alternative but to wait for a political decision at an APEC ministerial meeting, which will take place immediately before the Osaka summit.

At stake is APEC's principle of "comprehensiveness," one of nine general principles expected to be included in the action agenda, a set of action guidelines meant to achieve APEC's declared goal of free trade and investment by the year 2020.

Japan, China and South Korea are seeking the exclusion of agricultural trade from the principle, a comprehensive application of APEC free trade goals to all industrial sectors.

But farm-exporting countries like the United States and Australia maintain that APEC should liberalize all sectors without any exceptions.

The current high-level talks are being held on the basis of the third draft of the action agenda that Japan distributed recently.

A Japanese Foreign Ministry official who briefed reporters after Wednesday's morning session cited the possibility of revising the draft again before the end of the Tokyo session.

"We don't have a clear scenario for a breakthrough. But we will do our best until Friday," the official said.

Japan is facing pressure both at home and abroad to wrap up differences in viewpoints and formulate a coherent set of action plans before the Osaka meeting.

On comprehensiveness, Japanese International Trade and Industry Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto on Wednesday urged flexibility in enforcing the principle.

"Japan has never denied the principle of comprehensiveness but there is also no denying that each member has sensitive trade areas," he told a press conference.

"The question is how to enforce the principle," Hashimoto said.

From Monday through Wednesday morning, APEC senior officials explored ways to promote trade liberalization and facilitation in the Pacific Rim area, two of the three main pillars of the APEC talks.

The remaining pillar of economic cooperation among APEC members will be tabled from Wednesday afternoon through Friday.

"We will meet with other APEC officials even outside conference rooms during the remaining three days in order to narrow the gaps over contentious issues," the Foreign Ministry official said.

In Indonesia last November, the 18 APEC leaders issued the Bogor Declaration, which calls for transforming the APEC area, which accounts for nearly 50 percent of global trade, into a free trade and investment zone by 2020 for developing economies and by 2010 for developed economies.

Hashimoto Urges Flexibility in APEC Principle

OW1110043895 Tokyo KYODO in English
0411 GMT 11 Oct 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Oct. 11 KYODO — Trade Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto called Wednesday [11 October] for flexibility in enforcing the comprehensive principle of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum.

"Japan has never denied the principle of comprehensiveness but there is also no denying that each member has sensitive factors," International Trade and Industry Minister Hashimoto told a news conference.

"The question is how to enforce the principle," he added.

Most APEC members have sensitive trade areas that would be dealt a blow if comprehensiveness, or uniform application of APEC accords to all sectors without exception, is introduced.

Farm trade is such an area for Japan, China and South Korea, and textiles for the United States, for example.

APEC members are sharply divided over the treatment of sensitive areas in the ongoing high-level talks meant to set a specific trade-freeing framework toward the Nov. 19 APEC summit in Osaka.

On initial free trade actions to be submitted to the Osaka summit by each APEC member, Hashimoto said Japan will take additional steps as well as a tariff cut for industrial goods.

But he did not elaborate, saying the specifics have yet to be decided.

Japan is planning to accelerate tariff reductions for manufacturing and mining products under the Uruguay Round accords, government sources said.

Also under consideration is deregulation of import procedures, the sources said.

Last year's APEC summit in Indonesia released the Bogor Declaration, calling for trade and investment liberalization by 2020 for developing APEC members and by 2010 for developed members.

Japan, as this year's APEC chair country, is required to take the leadership in wrapping up conflicting views on various trade principles, such as comprehensiveness. These principles are expected to be included in a framework of action plans due to be formalized at the Osaka summit.

APEC Formulating Cooperative Framework

OW1110075995 Tokyo KYODO in English
0706 GMT 11 Oct 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Oct. 11 KYODO — Senior officials from the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum began a discussion here Wednesday [11 October] afternoon on ways to craft a framework for economic cooperation among APEC members.

Discussion on the cooperative aspect of APEC trade and investment is scheduled to last two and a half days, until Friday. It follows APEC talks Monday through Wednesday morning on the more contentious issues of trade liberalization and facilitation.

The current Tokyo meeting is the last preparatory session before November's APEC meeting in Osaka, which culminates in the Nov. 19 third informal APEC summit. The Tokyo talks are based on the third-draft "action agenda," circulated to members recently by this year's APEC chair, Japan.

The action agenda, a set of guidelines on measures to create freer trade, is due to be formalized by the 18 APEC leaders in osaka. APEC's declared goal is to achieve free trade and investment by 2010 for developed members and by 2020 for developing members.

On the economic cooperative front, Japan's "Partners for Progress" (PFP) scheme has been deleted from the principle of economic and technical cooperation section of the action agenda's third draft, which was obtained by KYODO NEWS SERVICE recently.

The PFP was intended for use at the APEC forum as a vehicle for mobilizing aid to the region's less developed economies.

But the proposal had been poorly received, as developed economies worried that it would compel them to make payments and developing members were unsure whether it meant Japan would give them additional Official Development Assistance.

APEC Committee on Deregulation, Arbitration

OW1110110195 Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN
in Japanese 9 Oct 95 Morning Edition p 3

[FBIS Translated Text] The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum's Trade and Investment Committee held a meeting in Tokyo on 8 October to discuss the sector-specific action plans to be submitted to the special session of the APEC high-level meeting starting 9 October.

With regard to deregulation, the committee agreed that a system where progress in deregulation will be reported to the ministerial conference each year should be established. In the area of conflict arbitration, it was agreed that recommendations on an intergovernmental conflict arbitration system be compiled for submission to the ministerial conference to be held in the Philippines next year.

While APEC members have been taking active steps to ease regulations to liberalize trade and investment, the annual reporting system aims to promote further deregulation efforts. Creating a conflict arbitration mechanism was included in the Bogor Declaration last year. The central issue being studied is whether or not it is possible to create a system within APEC to complement conflict resolution procedures under the World Trade Organization (WTO).

The Trade and Investment Committee considered action programs in eight areas, including deregulation, conflict arbitration, and investment. It was able to compile action programs in six areas, excepting investment and competition policy, on 8 October. The high-level meeting will then use these as guidelines in its discussions on sector-specific action programs.

Meanwhile, the APEC Economic Committee agreed on the same day to undertake research on the effects of trade liberalization. A theoretical analysis will be conducted in the next year or two on prospective changes in economic growth rate, trade volume, and other aspects in the APEC nations and territories as a result of trade liberalization.

APEC Business Summit Scheduled for 22-23 Oct

OW0610133295 Tokyo KYODO in English 1131 GMT 6 Oct 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Osaka, Oct. 6 KYODO — Four Japanese business organizations said Friday [6 October] that some 100 business leaders from the Asia-Pacific region will gather in Osaka on Oct. 22-23 to discuss issues such as the promotion of business transactions and the development of smaller companies.

The "APEC Business Congress APB-NET II" will be held as a prelude to the meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum in Osaka in November, the four organizations said.

The four are the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry (JCCI), the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and the Kansai Economic Federation.

The business summit will be attended by business leaders from 12 of the 18 APEC members, including Keidanren Chairman Shoichiro Toyoda and JCCI Chairman Kosaku Inaba as well as Aburizal Bakrie, chairman of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce, and William Clough, president of the Australian Chamber of Commerce, the organizations said.

The summit will compile policy recommendations to APEC as a joint statement, they added.

Draft of APEC Action Guideline Examined

OW1010113995 Tokyo TOKYO SHIMBUN in Japanese 6 Oct 95 Morning Edition p 1

[Unattributed article: "The Action Guideline Calls for Both Cutting and Abolishing Tariffs"]

[FBIS Translated Text] An Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum will be held in Osaka in November and the contents of a draft "action guideline" to be adopted by the forum and to be announced by the forum chairman came to light on 5 October. The action guideline is to set a specific direction for the liberalization of trade and investment, which was decided on at the second APEC informal summit held in Indonesia; the action guideline is the most important task for the Osaka APEC forum. The draft action guideline picks up 15 sectors, including tariffs, to be liberated; and 13 fields, including economic and technological cooperation and the development of human resources, to be promoted by APEC member nations. With regard to tariffs, which will become a focal point in the Osaka APEC forum because of its relationship with the agricultural issue, the draft action guideline recommends either "cutting" or "abolishing" them. The United States is insisting on only "abolishing" the tariffs and final settlement of this issue is likely to be left to the APEC informal summit.

In its preamble, the draft action guideline stresses "liberalization" of trade and investment, "smooth promotion" of liberalization, and "economic and technological cooperation" as the three backbones required to implement the Bogor Declaration. In Part I, the draft action guideline presents fundamental principles for the liberalization of trade and investment and the smooth promotion of the liberalization, and individual sectors to be liberalized. In Part II, the draft guideline contains goals and detailed methods for developing human resources and promoting economic and technological cooperation.

In Part I, the draft action guideline picks up 15 sectors, including tariffs, non-tariff barriers, and services, to be liberalized. At first, the draft guideline chose 12 sectors, but three were later added. Human migration and the steady implementation of agreements reached in the Uruguay Round are among the three sectors.

The draft action guideline calls for promoting liberalization of trade and investment in those sectors and economic and technological cooperation in those fields mainly with "cooperative voluntary action" under which each APEC member works out plans for the liberalization of trade and investment and for the promotion of economic and technological cooperation while paying attention to their compatibility with those of other APEC members and "joint action" under which all APEC members jointly promote liberalization of trade and investment as well as economic and technological cooperation.

To cite a specific example of tariffs, the draft action guideline calls for "bringing down tariffs or abolishing them and urges all APEC members to make their tariff systems transparent." The draft action guideline also urges all APEC members to work out their plans that set timetables for cutting their or abolishing tariffs through cooperative voluntary action and submit their plans to APEC. The draft guideline notes a tariffs database network to be developed through joint action.

The United States and Australia are expressing strong disapproval of the draft guideline's "proposal for cutting or abolishing tariffs." The two countries assert that the proposal must be deleted from the draft guideline and only the term abolishing tariffs must be used. In its basic principle, the draft action guideline says, "All APEC members should be permitted to deal flexibly and differently with the liberalization of trade and investment and the promotion of the liberalization in the course of liberalizing trade and investment in light of regional diversity." The United States is reacting against this clause, claiming, "The clause will make an 'exception' that was not contained in the Bogor Declaration and is unnecessary."

Wary of their agricultural sectors, Japan and South Korea are reacting against the United States and Australia, saying their claims could lead to a complete liberalization of rice in the future. The agricultural sector is now becoming the thorniest issue.

Officials Comment on DPRK Annexation Remarks

Murayama Rejects Criticism

OW1110094595 Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 10 Oct 95 Morning Edition p 2

[FBIS Translated Text] "NODONG SINMUN," the organ of the Worker's Party of Korea in the DPRK (North Korea), has severely denounced Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama for his remarks on the Japan-Korea Annexation Treaty at the plenary meeting of the House of Councillors. With regard to this report, Murayama stated on 9 October: "An interpretation out of context may lead to misunderstanding. However, a careful reading of the minutes must result in a correct understanding of my ideas and feelings." In this way, Murayama indicated that North Korea's criticism is not justifiable. He made these remarks in his reply to a reporter's question at the Prime Minister's Official Residence

In his reply to a question at the plenary session of the House of Councillors on 5 October, Prime Minister Murayama said: "The Japan-Korea Annexation Treaty was signed validly at that time, legitimately speaking. However, this issue should be separated from the issue of political and moral appraisal. Thus, the government has expressed its deep self-examination and regret about the past to all the people of the Korean Peninsula."

Nosaka: Annexation 'Legally Valid'

OW1110042495 Tokyo KYODO in English 0359 GMT 11 Oct 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Oct. 11 KYODO — A government spokesman reiterated Wednesday [11 October] that the 1910 treaty under which Japan annexed Korea was legally valid and was not imposed on the Korean people.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Koken Nosaka told a news conference that the 1965 treaty that normalized relations between Japan and South Korea declares the invalidation of the annexation pact without mentioning its name.

Therefore, Nosaka argued, the annexation treaty was undoubtedly signed in accordance with legally valid procedures, rather than under compulsion with no regard to the will of the Korean people.

He was referring to Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama's parliamentary remarks last week that the Japan-Korea treaty of annexation was signed in a legally valid manner.

But Nosaka noted that Japan has expressed its deep remorse and apologized for the sorrow and pain inflicted on the Korean people by Japan's 1910-1945 colonial rule of the Korean Peninsula.

As shown in his Aug. 15 statement reflecting on Japan's past military aggression and colonial rule, Murayama is determined to do his utmost to enjoy good relationships with North and South Korea, and contribute to peace in Asia, Nosaka said.

Tokyo's Approach in DPRK Rice Talks Viewed

OW0610064695 Tokyo MAINICHI SHIMBUN in Japanese 5 Oct 95 Morning Edition p 5

[Editorial: "Negotiations Which Fail To Rub Out Ambiguity"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Japan and the DPRK (North Korea) reached an agreement on 3 October over the former providing additional emergency rice supplies to the latter. It is natural for Japan to help a neighbor suffering from critical food shortages. However, there are many points that are hard to understand regarding the negotiations and the Japanese Government's approach.

What still bothers us regarding the rice aid issue is that it is uncertain whether the rice initially provided by Japan has actually been passed on to ordinary North Korean citizens. Why did the Japanese Government not specify that one of the conditions for additional aid would be for North Korea to report on how it distributed the rice and to come up with a follow-up report? Moreover, did the Japanese Government ask the North Korean Government whether it conveyed the Japanese people's goodwill to the North Korean people?

During the latest negotiations over additional rice supplies, should the Japanese Government not have at least asked the North Korean Government to submit at least an interim report on what happened to the rice that has already been sent and to say whether it has been distributed to ordinary North Korean citizens? Since the government has provided rice to North Korea at a price far below that it paid using taxes paid by the Japanese people, this means the difference has been made up with taxpayers' money. If this is the case, this, in fact, amounts to aid. Why, then, does the government not show the contract papers to the Japanese people?

Japan shipped 300,000 tons of emergency rice supplies to North Korea after the governments of the two countries reached an agreement late last June. Of the total shipment, 150,000 tons were given away free, and North Korea was to pay for the other 150,000 tons. This means a net loss of approximately 18 billion yen was made up for with Japanese taxpayers' money. Since this is the case, we would like to see highly transparent negotiations and reports.

In connection with the latest rice aid negotiations, there has been talk among diplomatic authorities and politicians that Japanese rice aid could lead to the resumption of bilateral talks on normalizing diplomatic relations between Japan and North Korea. However, we wonder whether such speculation may not be based on overly simple reasoning.

The normalization of diplomatic relations between Japan and North Korea must be promoted in the interest of peace and stability in Asia while carefully discerning Japan's national strategy and international relations in Asia. We feel it is unnecessary for Japan to vainly cry out for "resuming normalization talks" when North Korea is not even ready.

It is a rudimentary step in diplomatic bargaining for Japan to carefully discern whether it is in a position to call on North Korea to resume the talks or whether it should wait. In the past, North Korea has conducted shrewd diplomatic tactics, irritating its opponent and, the stronger the opponent's demand, turning matters in its favor.

Since North Korea is a proud country, it is unlikely that it would unconditionally agree to resuming normalization talks just because it has accepted Japanese offers of emergency rice supplies. North Korea is still hanging on to the "joint three-party (the Korea Workers' Party, the Liberal Democratic Party, and the Social Democratic Party of Japan) declaration" as a condition for resuming bilateral talks on normalizing diplomatic relations. The Japanese Government should not vainly express to the public its hopes about resuming normalization talks without understanding such a North Korean stance.

Regarding the DPRK rice aid issue, there has been a tendency for politicians not directly responsible for diplomatic affairs to act as mediators or to even try to have a say in what was being discussed in negotiations between the two countries. A country carries out its foreign policies based on a long-term national strategy, and this requires cool-headed calculations and bargaining. We cannot allow politicians who have no strategies to take advantage of diplomatic negotiations just because they happen to come up with an idea, because they want to gain a reputation, or because they have some kind of vested interest.

What we are still dissatisfied with concerning bilateral agreements on the initial, as well as the additional, rice supplies is the expression that the "supplied rice will be appropriately used for exclusive, public consumption." This is an extremely ambiguous phrase. It leaves open the possibility that the rice could be used for military purposes. Morevoer, how the Japanese term "exclusive [moppara]" was translated into Korean has not been made public.

Tokyo Kyodou's Cumulative Losses Previewed

OW0710005695 Tokyo KYODO in English 0018 GMT 7 Oct 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Oct. 7 KYODO — The cumulative losses to be incurred by Tokyo Kyodou

Bank, a publicly funded rescue vehicle for failed credit unions, is likely to exceed its net worth by the end of fiscal 1995 ending next March 31, a major economic daily said Saturday [7 October].

The aggregate value of the bank's loans whose interest payments are in arrears came to some 58 billion yen as of Sept. 30, the NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN said.

The figure represents some 90 percent of the bank's total financial resources of 65 billion yen, of which its net worth accounts for 40 billion yen, the newspaper said.

Out of the loans whose interest payments are in arrears, a 30 billion yen portion is in the most serious condition, as its interest payments are in arrears by more than six months, it said.

The bank plans to write off 20 billion yen in these bad loans as a loss in closing its midterm books for the first half of fiscal 1995, it said.

The bank will have no alternative but to dig into its net worth to implement the planned write-off, as its net operating profit is expected to post a midterm deficit amid the scarcity of assets with unrealized profits, it said.

If the 20 billion yen loss is combined with an expected similar loss for the second half of fiscal 1995, the cumulative losses are certain to surpass the value of its net worth at 40 billion yen, it said.

The bank was founded earlier this year to provide protection to depositors at the failed Tokyo Kyowa Credit Association and Anzen Credit Bank. It took over the assets and liabilities of the two failed institutions in line with a scheme devised by the Finance Ministry and the Bank of Japan.

The financial position of the bank later deteriorated as slumping real estate prices wiped out a large part of the value of properties pledged as collateral by the bank's debtors, it added.

BOJ Chief on Building Financial Safety Net

OW1010235095 Tokyo KYODO in English
2305 GMT 10 Oct 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Washington, Oct. 10 KYODO — Japan will do its utmost to assist global efforts to build a safety net against potential risk in financial markets, Bank of Japan Governor Yasuo Matsushita said Tuesday [10 October].

"Building a safety net is an urgent task for the global community in order to secure the stability of international financial markets as results of economic management by one country affect others much more than ever amid the rapid monetary globalization," Matsushita said.

Matsushita was delivering a speech to a joint annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, representing Japan on behalf of Finance Minister Masayoshi Takemura.

Matsushita proposed that the IMF reinforce its surveillance functions, improve its early warning system and advise member economies to take appropriate steps at an early stage.

But he added more institutionalized financing mechanisms against emergency situations should be established by international organizations like the IMF.

Specifically, Matsushita cited the creation of the Emergency Financing Mechanism (EFM) under the IMF and the expansion of its loans quota under the general arrangements to borrow (GAB), a credit line the IMF can borrow against when necessary.

During Sunday's interim committee meeting, the IMF basically endorsed the EFM scheme but avoided a specific commitment on the GAB expansion plan.

In the speech, Matsushita appeared to place more priority on expanding the IMF's overall financial base than on the GAB expansion.

"The IMF's financing base cannot be improved only by expanding the GAB," he said. "Full discussions are needed among IMF members over the advisability of beefing up the IMF funding base through realizing its 11th capital increase."

As for currency markets, Matsushita underscored the need for major countries to "continue to act in concert...To make exchange rates reflective of basic economic fundamentals of each nation."

He then noted Saturday's accord by the Group of Seven industrialized countries in favor of a stronger dollar.

Daiwa To Disclose Restructured Loan Balance

OW1110114695 Tokyo KYODO in English
1102 GMT 11 Oct 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Osaka, Oct. 11 KYODO — Daiwa Bank said Wednesday [11 October] it will be the first major Japanese commercial bank to disclose the outstanding balance of restructured loans.

The step is intended to restore public trust in Daiwa Bank, which was hurt by huge trading losses at its New York branch and its U.S. trust banking subsidiary, it said.

The Osaka-based bank also plans to announce the results shortly of its in-house investigations into the trading scandals, Daiwa Bank officials said.

The outstanding balance of restructured loans at Daiwa Bank is estimated at 500 billion yen as of the end of September.

Restructured loans are those whose interest rates were cut to help reduce interest payment burdens on financially troubled borrowers.

Daiwa Bank is expected to disclose the balance probably when it announces its earnings results for the April-September first half of the current business year.

There have been growing calls at home and abroad for disclosure of restructured loan balances by Japanese financial institutions, because most of them have virtually become nonperforming.

The Finance Ministry is requesting Japan's 11 major commercial banks, including Daiwa Bank, to disclose restructured loan balances from the business year ending in March 1996.

Of the 500 billion yen in restructured loans at Daiwa Bank, about 100 billion yen was provided to Nippon Housing Loan Co. and other financial institutions specializing in housing loans, the bank officials said.

The remainder was extended to Daiwa Mortgage and other Daiwa Bank affiliates, they said.

Daiwa Bank's balance of nonperforming loans, meanwhile, is now estimated to top 800 billion yen. The figure combined the balance of loans to failed companies and that of loans whose interest payments have not been made for six months or more.

In late September, Daiwa Bank announced that a trader in the New York branch racked up $1.1 billion in losses from trading in U.S. Treasury securities between 1984 and 1995 and hid them by forging documents.

It was also revealed recently that the bank's subsidiary, Daiwa Bank Trust Co., had hidden a loss of $97 million through a paper company.

Daiwa Bank on Monday announced the resignation of President Akira Fujita to take responsibility for the scandals.

Based on new President Takashi Kaiho's policy of making the management of the bank more transparent, it moved to disclose its restructured loan balance at an early date in addition to strengthening the risk management system.

Industry sources said Daiwa Bank has been forced to delay the write-offs of nonperforming loans due to a sharp fall in the stock market last March and the disposal of the trading losses at the New York branch and the U.S. trust banking subsidiary.

As a result, the bad-loan balance at Daiwa Bank could rise sharply in the future due to a fall in land prices and other factors, they said.

Takemura Comments on Financial Situations

OW1110112295 Tokyo KYODO in English 1048 GMT 11 Oct 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Oct. 11 KYODO — Finance Minister Masayoshi Takemura said Wednesday [11 October] that major financial institutions' problem loans will not shake confidence in Japan's financial system.

While problem loans made public by 21 major commercial banks and other leading financial institutions total 12.5 trillion yen, loans that need to be disposed of through write-offs and other means amount to 3.2 trillion yen, Takemura told a session of the House of Representatives Budget Committee.

As the 21 institutions posted net business profits totaling 2.8 trillion yen last year, the uncollectible loans can be almost dealt with by their annual profits, Takemura said.

All necessary measures to cope with bad loans will be crafted by the end of this year, and individual financial institutions are expected to get rid of them in five years at the latest, he added.

Japanese financial institutions' loan problems have aroused concern both at home and abroad. Takemura said the problem is manageable, however, when he attended last weekend's meeting in Washington of finance ministers and central bankers from the Group of Seven major industrialized nations.

But with regard to housing loan companies' bad loans, Takemura told the Diet session that the problem will require a political decision and earnest debate on the use of taxpayers' money and other means to liquidate the loans.

Although the problem should be tackled basically through talks between parties directly involved, the finance and agriculture ministries need to fulfill their responsibilities, Takemura said.

Takemura Urges 'Earnest Debate' on Public Funds

OW1110133695 Tokyo KYODO in English 1232 GMT 11 Oct 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Oct. 11 KYODO — Finance Minister Masayoshi Takemura indicated

Wednesday [11 October] that the use of public money may be necessary to liquidate problem loans at ailing housing loan companies.

"A certain degree of public commitments are possible, including the provisional use of public funds," Takemura told a session of the House of Representatives Budget Committee.

Japan's eight housing lenders are on the brink of collapse, with four suffering net liabilities in the year ended in March.

Takemura said that the housing lenders' bad loan problem will require a political decision and earnest debate on the issue of taxpayers' money and other means to liquidate the loans.

Although the problem should be tackled basically through talks between parties directly involved, the finance and agriculture ministries need to fulfill their responsibilities, Takemura added.

In the meantime, the Ministry of Finance (MOF) and the Bank of Japan (BOJ) have begun considering the central bank's special loans to an organ that will be formed to take over bad debts from housing loan companies before their expected liquidation, officials said.

The MOF and the BOJ consider it necessary to offer the loans to the organ as a stopgap measure before the provision of public money, the officials said.

Although the establishment of the organ is expected to be approved by the Diet later this year, the government will not have enough time to include financial sources for the scheme in its fiscal 1996 budget to be compiled at the end of the year.

The government therefore is likely to include them in a fiscal 1995 supplementary budget to be mapped out early next year, the officials said.

The organ is expected to be established by major commercial banks, which founded housing loan companies and other financial concerns to buy bad debts from the housing lenders and sell them to interested parties.

NTT Ready To Cut Local Network Access Charge

OW1110084195 Tokyo KYODO in English
0806 GMT 11 Oct 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Oct. 11 KYODO — The head of Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp. (NTT) on Wednesday [11 October] expressed willingness to lower the fees it imposes on rival long-distance telephone firms for allowing them to utilize local NTT telephone networks to reach their subscribers. Masashi Kojima told a news conference, "We are considering lowering the access charge to a fairly inexpensive level from the 12.57 yen per three minutes" charged in fiscal 1994, which ended March 31.

The "access charge" is a fee NTT imposes on other long-distance telephone companies operating without their own local telephone networks, such as DDI Corp. and Japan Telecom Co., when they use NTT's city or town telephone networks to connect subscribers with their own long-distance networks linking prefectures.

The fee is negotiable and renewed each year. Currently, NTT and its rival telephone companies are negotiating a new access rate to be charged for their services in fiscal 1995. The new fee is to be charged retroactive to April 1, 1995.

Kojima said NTT wants to complete negotiations with its long-distance rivals on this fiscal year's access charge by Oct. 20.

The date is NTT's self-imposed deadline so that it can factor the new fee into ongoing calculations of midterm financial results for the first half of fiscal 1995, which will be announced soon.

Asked when NTT will start allowing its rivals to offer local telephone services in line with Kojima's announcement in late September of a plan to open its local networks, he said he is not sure whether NTT and its rivals can conclude such arrangements by next February, when an influential postal ministry panel is to express its views on a long-simmering proposal to split up NTT.

Rengo Reasserts Aim To Gather Non-LDP Forces

OW0510145095 Tokyo KYODO in English
1312 GMT 5 Oct 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Oct. 5 KYODO — The eight million-strong Japanese Trade Union Confederation (Rengo) reasserted its aim Thursday [5 October] of calling together liberal political forces so that they can form a non-Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) government.

The largest Japanese labor organization adopted a two-year action plan for fiscal 1996-1997 during a regular convention held earlier in the day.

The union will deal with the government of the time in ways that will depend on individual issues, the action program said.

The LDP formed the current tripartite coalition government with the Social Democratic Party [SDP] and New Party Sakigake [Harbinger] in June last year. The LDP had ruled Japan for 38 years until the summer of 1993, when it surrendered power to a former coalition government.

Rengo will cooperate for the time being with the SDP, Sakigake and the main opposition party Shinshinto (New Frontier Party), the program said. Cooperation with Sakigake was enforced under the plan.

Shinshinto was formed last December by an alliance of nine noncommunist opposition parties including the defunct Komeito and Democratic Socialist Party, with both of which Rengo had cooperated.

In spring wage negotiations, Rengo will fight to obtain pay raises not only commensurate with inflation but to improve the quality of workers' lives, according to the plan.

The Japan Federation of Employers' Associations (Nikkeiren) has insisted management should not raise base wages in order to regain competitiveness, hurt largely by the yen's rapid appreciation.

The union also decided to promote organizing part-timers and management-class employees to cope with slipping rates of organized workers.

Toyota's Honorary Chairman Leaves for China

OW0810070295 Tokyo KYODO in English 0644 GMT 8 Oct 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nagoya, Oct. 8 KYODO — Eiji Toyoda, honorary chairman of Toyota Motor Corp., left the company's headquarters in Nagoya on Sunday [8 October] morning for a visit to Beijing to seek support from the Chinese Government for Toyota's plans to advance into the Chinese auto market.

During his stay in China until next Friday, Toyoda plans to meet Chinese Government leaders, including an official at the level of deputy prime minister, Toyota officials said.

He will also visit Tianjin, where Toyota is seeking to start auto production in a joint venture with a local company, Tianjin Automobile Industrial Corp., the officials said.

They said Hiroshi Okuda, president of the No. 1 Japanese automaker, is also scheduled to visit China in November to lobby the Chinese Government.

China plans to allow new entries into its market by passenger car makers from 1996. As a result, automakers from Japan, the United States and other countries have proposed production plans, including joint-venture projects with Chinese companies.

In late September, Toyota raised its equity stake in minicar maker Daihatsu Motor Co. to 33.4 percent from 16.8 percent, a move that could help Toyota get into China's automobile market.

Daihatsu is providing technical assistance to the Tianjin automaker.

North Korea

Kim Chong-il Visits Kumsusan Memorial Palace

SK1010132295 Pyongyang Korean Central Television Network in Korean 1100 GMT 10 Oct 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il, along with leading party, state, and Army cadres, visited the Kumsusan Memorial Palace and paid respects to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

On the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK], Comrade Kim Chong-il, the great leader of our party and people who is also chairman of the DPRK National Defense Committee and supreme commander of the Korean People's Army [KPA], visited the Kumsusan Memorial Palace this morning with leading party, state, and Army cadres and paid respects to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The Kumsusan Memorial Palace, where the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our party's founder and leader [yongdoja], was laid to eternal rest, was shrouded in a solemn atmosphere.

The great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il entered the hall where there stands a statue of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Accompanying him were Comrades Yi Chong-ok, Pak Song-chol, and Kim Yong-chu, members of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and DPRK vice presidents; Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Choe Kwang, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier of the Administration Council; Comrades Kye Ung-tae, Chon Pyong-ho, and Han Song-yong, members of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, chief secretary of the South Pyongan Province WPK Committee, and chairman of the South Pyongan Province People's Committee; Comrade Kim Chol-man, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau;

Comrade Choe Tae-pok, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Choe Yong-nim and Hong Song-nam, candidate members of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premiers of the Administration Council; Comrade Yang Hyong-sop, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly [SPA]; Comrade Hong Sok- hyong, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the State Planning Commission; Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, chief secretary of the Chagang Province WPK Committee, and chairman of the Chagang Province People's Committee; Comrade Yi Ul- sol, KPA marshal; Comrades Paek Hak-nim, Kim Kwang-chin, Kim Ik- hyon, Cho Myong-nok, Yi Ha-il, and Kim Yong-chun, vice marshals of the KPA; Comrades Kim Ki-nam, Kim Kuk-tae, Hwang Chang-yop, Kim Chung-nin, So Kwan-hui, and Kim Yong-sun, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Kim Hwan, Kim Pok-sin, Kim Yun-hyok, Chang Chol, and Kong Chin-tae, vice premiers of the Administration Council; Comrade Yun Ki-pok, chairman of the Economic Policy Committee of the Central People's Committee; Comrade Pak Nam-ki, chairman of Pyongyang Municipal Administrative and Economic Committee; Comrade Chon Mun-sop, chairman of the State Inspection Commission of the Central People's Committee; Kim Pyong-sik, chairman of the Korean Social-Democratic Party Central Committee; Mrs. Yu Mi-yong, chairman of the Chondoist Chongu Party Central Committee; members and candidate members of the WPK Central Committee; deputies to the SPA; senior officials of party, state, and administrative and economic institutions as well as public organizations; anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters; and KPA generals.

Flags of the party, the Republic, and the military stood on both sides of the statue of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. An Army, Navy, and Air Force honor guard of the KPA presented arms toward the statue of the great leader Generalissimo Kim Il-song.

A floral basket was presented in the joint name of the WPK Central Committee, the WPK Central Military Commission, the DPRK National Defense Committee, the DPRK Central People's Committee, and the DPRK Administration Council. The ribbon attached to the floral basket read "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song will live eternally and will be immortal."

Comrade Kim Chong-il paid solemn respect to the statue of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song along with leading party, state, and military cadres. Comrade Kim Chong-il then walked up the stairs and entered the hall where the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was laid to eternal rest.

Comrade Kim Chong-il paid solemn greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song along with leading party, state, and military cadres.

Leading party, state, and military cadres as well as all the other participants were filled with a firm resolve to eternally uphold the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the sun of chuche and to complete the sacred chuche revolutionary cause for generation after generation to the end under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Letters of Loyalty to Kim Chong-il Conveyed

SK1010152995 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1525 GMT 10 Oct 95

["Ceremony for Conveying Letters of Loyalty to Comrade Kim Chong- il Held" — KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 10 (KCNA) — A grand ceremony for presenting letters of loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il took place at the 100,000-seated Kim Il-song Stadium in Pyongyang today on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK].

Relay groups for conveying letters of loyalty ran into the stadium and lined up amid enthusiastic welcome of 100,000 people.

Seen among them was a loyal letter-conveying relay group of the 700,000 Koreans in Japan for the celebrations of the 50th WPK anniversary.

The great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, chairman of the National Defence Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, was present at the ceremony.

Letters of the people of each province, men and officers of the Korean People's Army and the Korean border guards, the public security men, railroad workers, officials of central state organs, school children, youth and students and the letter of loyalty of the 700,000 Koreans in Japan to Comrade Kim Chong-il were handed to secretaries of the WPK Central Committee upon authorization of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee.

The members of the relay groups vowed to uphold Comrade Kim Chong-il with loyalty and filial piety, chanting revolutionary and militant slogans.

Attending the ceremony were the senior party and state officials, delegates to the celebrations of the 50th

WPK anniversary, a congratulatory group of the National Democratic Front of South Korea, a congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan, members of several delegations and visiting groups of the General Association of Korean residents in Japan and Koreans overseas.

Diplomatic envoys in Korea were present on invitation.

Kim Chong-il Pays Homage to Kim Il-song

SK1010153495 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1531 GMT 10 Oct 95

["Comrade Kim Chong-il Pays Homage to President Kim Il-song" — KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 10 (KCNA) — The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Chong-il, chairman of the National Defense Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, visited Kumsusan Memorial Palace this morning together with leading officials of the party, the state and the army, and expressed homage to the great leader President Kim Il-song on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK].

Comrade Kim Chong-il entered the hall where the statue of President Kim Il-song stands.

He was accompanied by Yi Chong-ok, Pak Song-chol and Kim Yong- chu, Politburo members of the WPK Central Committee and vice- presidents of the DPRK; Kang Song-san, Politburo member of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council; Choe Kwang, Politburo member of the WPK Central Committee and minister of the People's Armed Forces; and other leading officials of the party, the state and the army.

A floral basket was laid before the statue of President Kim Il-song in the joint name of the WPK Central Committee, the party Central Military Commission, the National Defense Commission of the DPRK, the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the DPRK.

Inscribed in the ribbon of the floral basket were the letters reading "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song will be immortal".

Comrade Kim Chong-il expressed deep reverence to the statue of President Kim Il-song, together with the leading officials of the party, the state and the army.

Comrade Kim Chong-il entered the hall where President Kim Il-song is preserved in state and saluted him with deepest reverence together with the leading officials of the party, the state and the army.

The participants were full of the firm determination to accomplish the noble revolutionary cause of chuche generation after generation under the leadership of Comrade Kim Chong-il, holding the respected leader President Kim Il-song in high esteem as the sun of chuche for all ages.

Kim Chong-il Receives Jiang Zemin Greetings

SK1010112395 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1046 GMT 10 Oct 95

[Message of greetings from Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, to Kim Chong-il, on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea; date of letter not given]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 10 (KCNA) — The great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received a message of greetings from Comrade Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the C.C. [Central Committee], the Communist Party of China, on Monday on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK].

The message said:

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea, I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the entire party members and on my behalf, extend warm and heartfelt congratulations to you and, through you, to the WPK Central Committee and all the party members and the Korean people.

The Workers' Party of Korea is a proletarian revolutionary political party with a long, glorious history of revolutionary struggle.

The birth of the WPK was the glorious crystallization of a protracted bloody struggle waged by the Korean communists headed by Comrade Kim Il-song, which heralded an important landmark in Korean history.

Over the past 50 years the WPK recorded an emotional, great history, in which it waged an unprecedentedly arduous, heroic struggle by leading the heroic Korean people and thus founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea whose master is the people, and won the victory in the fatherland liberation war, tiding over all the manifold difficulties and hardships.

After the war the WPK headed by Comrade Kim Il-song has led all the Korean people to carry out the large-scale three revolutions— ideological, technical and cultural—for the building of Korean- style socialism by displaying the spirit of self-reliance and strenuous efforts under the very difficult condition, and made remarkable achievements in all fields.

Invariably following the foreign policy of independence, friendship and peace in the international arena, the Workers' Party and the government of Korea have positively developed the friendly relations with peoples of different countries and made tireless efforts and positive contributions to ensuring peace and stability on the Korean peninsula, achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, defending peace in Asia and the rest of the world and accelerating the progressive cause of humankind.

Under the complicated international situation in recent years, the WPK has rallied all the Korean people close around itself and continued its steadfast advance towards socialism, braving out the pressure and overcoming hard ships, and thus steadily registered signal achievements.

Today all the members of the WPK and all the Korean people are working hard to wonderfully build their socialist state with strong will and determination, closely rallied around the WPK Central Committee headed by you, inheriting the intention of Comrade Kim Il- song.

The Communist Party and people of China are sincerely rejoiced over all the achievements of the Workers' Party and people of Korea and sincerely hope that the WPK headed by you will continue to make a greater new success in the efforts to build socialism, achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and safeguard peace and stability on the Korean peninsula, by leading the Korean people.

China and Korea are friendly neighbours linked by mountains and water and the two parties, the two countries and the two peoples of China and Korea have traditional friendship. This friendship, forged and cultivated by the leaders of old generation of the two countries, is deeply rooted in the minds of the two peoples.

Today, the traditional Sino-Korean friendship is constantly being consolidated and developed under the close care of the leaders of the two parties and the two countries.

The Communist Party of China has always treasured this traditional friendship.

It is the invariable policy of our party to steadily consolidate and develop the Sino-Korean friendship.

To safeguard, strengthen and continuously consolidate and develop this friendship under the present complicated international situation is beneficial to the fundamental interests of our two parties and two peoples and is of weighty significance in safeguarding peace and stability in the Korean peninsula and Northeast Asia, and even in the world as a whole.

We will as ever make tireless efforts to steadily consolidate and strengthen the traditional Sino-Korean friendship and safeguard and develop it.

I sincerely hope that the Sino-Korean friendship will be continued for generations to come and be ever-lasting.

Kim Chong-il Attends Military Parade

SK1110015795 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2100 GMT 10 Oct 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] A military parade and a mass demonstration were splendidly held in Pyongyang, the capital of the revolution, to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the founding of the glorious Workers Party of Korea [WPK]. A military parade by military schools of the Korean People's Army [KPA], KPA honor guards, the Worker-Peasant Militia, and the Red Youth Guards; and a mass demonstration of 1 million people were splendidly held in Pyongyang on 10 October to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the founding of the glorious WPK. [passage omitted]

At 0900 [0000 GMT] the great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong- il, chairman of the DPRK National Defense Commission and supreme commander of the KPA, arrived at the rostrum. [passage omitted]

Comrades Yi Chong-ok, Pak Song-chol, and Kim Yong-chu, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice presidents of the DPRK; Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Choe Kwang, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, minister of the People's Armed Forces, and KPA marshal; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premier and foreign minister of the Administration Council; Comrades Kye Ung- tae, Chon Pyong-ho, and Han Song-yong, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretaries of the party Central Committee; Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, responsible secretary of South Pyongan Provincial Party Committee, and chairman of South Pyongan Provincial People's Committee; Comrade Kim Chol-man, candidate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Choe Tae-pok, candidate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee;

Comrades Choe Yong-nim and Hong Song-nam, candidate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premiers of the Administration Council; Comrade Yang Hyong-sop, candidate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly; Comrade Hong Sok-hyong, candidate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, candidate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, responsible secretary of Chagang Provincial Party Committee, and chairman of Chagang Provincial People's Committee; Comrade Yi Ul-sol, KPA marshal; Comrades Paek Hak-nim, Yi Tu-ik, Kim Kwang-chin, (Kim Hui-chon), Cho Myong-nok, Yi Ha-il, and Kim Yong- chun, KPA vice marshals; Comrades Kim Ki-nam, Kim Kuk-tae, Hwang Chang-yop, Kim Chung-nim, So Kwan-hui, and Kim Yong-sun, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Kim Pok-sin, Kim Chang-chu, Kim Yun-hyok, Chang Chol, and Kong Chin-tae, vice premiers of the Administration Council; Comrade Yun Ki-pok, chairman of the Economic Policy Commission of the Central People's Committee; Comrade Pak Nam-ki, chairman of Pyongyang City Administrative and Economic Committee; Comrade Chon Mun-sop, chairman of the State Inspection Commission of the Central People's Committee; Kim Pyong-sik, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party; Yu Mi-yong, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party; directors of departments of the WPK Central Committee; responsible secretaries of provincial party committees; anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters; responsible functionaries and political functionaries of military organs; commanders of the services and branches of the KPA; responsible functionaries from mass organizations; and Comrade Yi In-mo, former KPA war correspondent; were present at the rostrum.

Functionaries from the General Association of Koreans Residing in Japan [Chongnyon], including Ho Chong-man, responsible vice chairman of the Chongnyon Central Committee, So Man-sul and (Choe Pyong-tae), vice chairmen of Chongnyon; and Son Won-tae, a Korean compatriot residing in the United States; were present at the rostrum. [passage omitted]

Chongnyon Sends Letter of Loyalty to Kim Chong-il

SK1010055995 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0526 GMT 10 Oct 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 10 (KCNA) — The great leader Marshal Kim Chong-il received a letter of loyalty from the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK].

The letter dated October 10 says the founding of the WPK, a chuche-type party, by the great leader Generalissimo Kim Il-song on October 10, 1945, for the first time in history was a historical event which brought about a radical turn in shaping the destiny of the Korean people and humanity.

Since the WPK was founded, the Korean revolution has had its powerful political staff and the Korean people have covered the road of victory and glory under the wise leadership of the great party, the letter says, and continues:

The great feats performed by Generalissimo Kim Il-song in founding the WPK and ushering in a new era of chuche will be immortal in the history of our homeland and humankind.

Under your energetic leadership, respected General Kim Chong-il, the WPK has strengthened and developed to be a party of its founder, Generalissimo Kim Il-song, and an invincible iron-willed party.

Your outstanding ideas and theories have served as an immortal banner for the building of a new-type vanguard party for socialist reconstruction in those countries where socialism has collapsed. You are, indeed, a great symbol of all the honor, dignity and might of the WPK and the hope of humankind in the 21st century.

From the days when you began your leadership over the party and the revolution, the letter notes, you have guided Chongnyon and the movement of Koreans in Japan along the road of chuche, a sacred road of patriotism, so that they have remained loyal to Generalissimo Kim Il-song.

Chongnyon and Koreans in Japan, with the firm belief that guided by you, they will surely win, and with a resolution to remain faithful and devoted to you in one mind, entrusting not only their destiny but the destiny of their posterity to you, will discharge their duty with honor as the eternal companions in the accomplishment of the chuche cause, holding Generalissimo Kim Il- song in high esteem for all ages, it stresses.

The letter wholeheartedly wishes Marshal Kim Chong-il good health and a long life.

NDFSK Sends Letter to Kim Chong-il

SK1010053495 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0519 GMT 10 Oct 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 10 (KCNA) — A letter was sent to the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il by the Central Committee of the National Democratic Front of South Korea (NDFSK), congratulating him on the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK].

The letter dated October 10 says the founding of the WPK by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song half a century ago was the stately birth of a chuche-type party, the first of its kind in history, and a historical declaration of a new advance in the accomplishment of the chuche cause.

The 5-year-long history of the WPK is a chronical of feats in which the northern half of Korea has been turned into a powerful socialist country independent, self-supporting and self-reliant in national defence, a course of victories in which the gains of revolution and the socialist cause have been defended with honor and a glorious history in which the continuity of leadership has been solved successfully and the revolutionary wealth of eternal value has been provided, the letter says.

Thanks to the unremitting efforts and energetic guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song, it says, the WPK has developed to be a powerful, veteran revolutionary party full of vigor which always leads the revolution and construction triumphantly, and the tested general staff of revolution fully supported and trusted by the people.

You respected Comrade Kim Chong-il are a veteran and experienced leader who has performed immortal feats by strengthening and developing the WPK to be the ever-victorious kimilsungist party, the letter says.

You the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, it notes, have ushered in a new era of national prosperity and development, called the era of the Workers' Party, a historical turning point in which socialism centred on the people has emerged victorious, by accelerating the revolution and construction on the basis of the great programme of the modelling of the whole society on the chuche idea.

It is a great noteworthy feat performed by the WPK under the leadership of the great leader that the party's solid organizational and ideological foundation has been laid, the continuity of leadership solved perfectly and the singlehearted unity of the leader, the party and the masses ensured on the highest level, the letter says, and continues:

You are the greatest man ever in history, a rare hero and the supreme model of the people's leaders who has distinguished intelligence, traits of leadership and noble virtues.

To bring about independence, democracy and reunification, deeply trusting and following you, the sun of the nation, is the ardent aspiration and will of the vanguards of the NDFSK and other patriotic people from all walks of life.

The letter expresses the determination to make a vigorous grand march for reunification through confederacy, closely rallied under the banner of "10-point Programme of the Great Unity of the Whole Nation for the Reunification of the Country" put forward by Comrade Kim Il-song in his lifetime.

The letter wholeheartedly wishes Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life.

Choe Kwang Speaks at WPK Anniversary Rally

SK1010092895 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean
0613 GMT 10 Oct 95

["Congratulatory speech" by Choe Kwang, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea (WPK) and minister of the People's Armed Forces, at "a military parade and rally by 1 million people" to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the founding of the WPK at Kim Il-song Square on the morning of 10 October — recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] Officers and men of the Army, Air Force, and Navy of the Korean People's Army [KPA]; officers and men of the Korean People's Security Forces; members of the Red Worker-Peasant Militia; members of the Red Youth Guards; working people across the country; citizens of Pyongyang; comrades and friends.

Today we mark the 50th anniversary of the founding of the glorious WPK by cherishing the lofty honor and pride of the victors. On this occasion, we will have a military parade comprised of various military schools of the KPA, of honor guard units, and of the Red Worker-Peasant Militia, as well as a mass rally of the working people in Pyongyang.

The splendid military parade and mass rally we are going to hold in celebration of the significant 50th anniversary of the party's founding is a rally expressing the iron-clad faith and will of our people and the officers and men of the People's Army to glorify for generations the immortal revolutionary achievements of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who founded our party and who strengthened and developed it into an ever-victorious and invincible iron-like party, as well as to accomplish the chuche revolutionary cause, the party's cause, under the wise leadership of the great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Greeting the 50th anniversary of the party's founding, which was authorized by the supreme commander of the KPA, Comrade Kim Chong- il, the great leader [yongdoja] of our party and people, I, in the name of the WPK Central Committee and the party Central Military Commission, extend fervent congratulations to all comrade general officers, including old revolutionary fighters, veterans of the fatherland liberation war, sagacious officers and men of the People's Army and the People's Security Forces, members of the Red Worker-Peasant Militia, members of the Red Youth Guards, all the people, and the working class. [applause]

Along with this, I also extend warm militant greetings to the South Korean people who are bravely and indomitably fighting for independence, democracy, and national reunification, and to all overseas compatriots who are making patriotic efforts for the reunification of the country and for the prosperity of the socialist fatherland. [applause]

On behalf of the WPK Central Committee and all general officers, I warmly welcome foreign delegates from different countries, and foreign comrades and friends who are attending this meeting to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the founding of our party. [applause]

At this time, as we celebrate the 50th anniversary of the party's founding, our people and the officers and men of the People's Army are emotionally recalling our party's honorable struggle in which they achieved a historic victory and momentous change while upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il- song at the vanguard of the party. They are also feeling an irresistible yearning for, and are expressing their boundless appreciation for, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who founded and led our party.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il elucidated in the historic work released on the 50th anniversary of the party's founding, the WPK is the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's party, and has been brilliantly boundless throughout its 50-year history because of Comrade Kim Il-song's dignified name and great achievements.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded our party based on the strong organizational and ideological foundation for party building, which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song built during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, as well as on the brilliant revolutionary tradition. As a result, our people were able to have a reliable vanguard unit and a combat staff office, and victoriously cultivated their destiny. A new history of the revolutionary party in the era of independence unfolded.

Our party's 50-year history is an honorable history during which, while upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il at the vanguard, we brilliantly implemented the chuche idea as well as the chuche-oriented idea and theory on party building based on the chuche idea. It is a history of victory in which we vigorously carried out revolution and construction despite countless difficulties and trials, and in which new change was brought about in the life of the country and the people.

In the course of implementing the chuche-oriented idea and line on party building, our party has been strengthened and developed into a powerful, invincible party strongly united around the great leader [suryong] and the great leader [yongdoja], and into a mature and tested party that has invincible leadership and wins absolute trust and love from the popular masses. Our entire society has become a great revolutionary family in which the leader [suryong], the party, and the masses are single-heartedly united.

Our party successfully carried out two rounds of rehabilitation and construction while leading the popular masses and overcoming numerous difficulties and trials. It also built the popular masses- centered socialism and glorified our socialism, all the while resolutely defending the country's independence and revolutionary accomplishments.

Under the party's leadership, the work of modeling the entire army on the chuche idea has been vigorously carried out. As a result, our People's Army has grown into a powerful chuche-type army and an invincible powerful party in which the party's monolithic leadership system has been strongly established and which shares the same life and destiny with the party. The entire army is filled with a one-is-a-match-for-a-hundred spirit and courage.

All victories and achievements in our party's cause and our people's revolutionary struggle and construction are the result of the wise leadership of the party Central Committee led by the great Comrade Kim Il-song. It is a valuable fruition that all party members, People's Army officers and men, and people have brought about in implementing the party's line and policy by displaying an indomitable heroism and a spirit of devotion. [applause]

The history of our party and our actual experience in the revolution proves the lofty truth that the party is invincible when the great leader [suryong] and the great leader [yongdoja] are at the highest position of the party, and when the party and popular masses are in a harmonious unity, as well as the lofty truth that the Army and people are sound and mighty, and that the socialist cause will be ever-victorious when the party is sound and strong. Since long ago, our party has had a solid organizational and ideological basis to strengthen and develop the party forever as a chuche-based revolutionary party. Under the party's leadership, our revolution has inherited the immortal ideology, achievement, and tradition established by the great leader [suryong] Comrade Kim Il-song. The revolution is persistently developing at a new and higher stage.

The respected and beloved supreme commander Comrade Kim Chong-il has the iron determination to maintain the will of the great leader [suryong] and to complete the chuche revolutionary cause. He is devoting his energy and efforts to strengthening and developing the party and to achieving victory of the overall socialist cause, never relaxing day and night.

All party members, officers and men of the People's Army, and people confidently see a glorious future for our revolution and the endless prosperity of our fatherland in the leadership of the respected and beloved supreme commander Comrade Kim Chong-il. They beat the drums of revolution and fight with more courage and a higher spirit, bearing the unflinching faith that we will win as long as we have the leadership of the party and the leader [suryong].

We should faithfully uphold the work "The WPK Is the Party of the Great Comrade Kim Il-song" published by the great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il; should highly uphold the great Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder of our party and socialist Korea, as the eternal leader [suryong] of our party and revolution; should do all the work of the revolution and construction only as the leader [suryong] planned and intended, and follow the actual practices he personally showed us; and should do everything in the style of the great Comrade Kim Il-song. [applause]

All party members, officers and men of the People's Army, and people should unite around the respected and beloved comrade supreme commander; should loyally uphold the party's ideology and leadership; should forever strengthen and develop our party as the party of the great Comrade Kim Il-song; and should vigorously accelerate the completion of the chuche revolutionary cause.

Our People's Army—which has upheld the slogan of faith "Let us defend with our lives the party Central Committee headed by the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song," which smashed every one of the enemies' challenges, which resolutely defended and safeguarded the party and the leader [suryong], and which honorably defended the sovereignty of the country and the dignity of the nation—will continue the tradition of single-hearted unity and loyalty; will be endlessly loyal to the respected and beloved supreme commander Comrade Kim Chong-il, the great leader [yongdoja] of our party, state, and Army; and will complete its mission and duty as the main force to accomplish Korea's revolutionary cause.

No matter how the world changes, ten or one hundred times, and no matter how fierce a storm arrives, the officers and men of our People's Army will absolutely obey only the orders of the respected and beloved comrade supreme commander, and will become rifles and bombs to defend with their lives the respected and beloved comrade supreme commander, who is our destiny, at the fore of the revolution. [applause]

Our People's Army, which is firmly united in one heart around the respected and beloved comrade supreme commander and which is fully prepared to smash any strong adversary with a single blow, will sternly punish anyone who infringes upon our sovereignty; will inflict upon the aggressors a thousand-fold more deaths; will defend the party and the socialist cause with rifles; and will reunify the fatherland in the 1990's without fail. [applause]

As long as the respected and beloved supreme commander Comrade Kim Chong-il is standing at the fore of the party and the Army, and as long as we have the single-hearted unity of the entire party, the entire Army, and all the people around the leader [suryong], we feel no fear of any strong enemy; our party, Army, and people will only achieve greater victory and glory. [applause]

Let us all strongly unite around the party Central Committee centered around Comrade Kim Chong-il; hold higher the WPK's sacred flag, the revolutionary red flag; and vigorously fight to conquer a higher peak of socialism and hasten the fatherland's reunification! [applause]

Long live the revolutionary idea of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people! [applause]

Long live Comrade Kim Chong-il, the great leader [yongdoja] of our party and people and the supreme commander of the KPA! [applause]

Long live the WPK, the organizer of all the victories of the Korean people and the guide of the Korean people! [applause]

Long live the 50th anniversary of the WPK's founding! [applause]

Military Parade, Rally Held To Mark Anniversary

SK1010110095 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 10 Oct 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 10 (KCNA) — A military parade and a million-people demonstration took place here today to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK].

Kim Il-song Square in the heart of the capital and thoroughfares leading to the square were crowded with the participants in the military parade and demonstration.

Put up at the square were a portrait of President Kim Il-song and slogan boards reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il- song!" and "Long live the glorious Workers' Party of Korea!" and large party flags.

Flying in the sky above the square were big balloons with the streamers reading "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song will always be with us," "Long live the revolutionary ideas of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" "Let us arm ourselves more firmly with the revolutionary ideas of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il!" "Highest glory to the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il," "Long live the 50th anniversary of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea!" and "Glory to the revolutionary Armed Forces true to our party!" The great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, chairman of the National Defence Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and supreme commander of the Korean People's Army [KPA], appeared on the platform amidst the playing of the welcome music.

The moment, a storm of cheers of "hurrah!" burst forth at the square, thousands of air balloons soared into the sky and hundreds of fireworks were set off.

Taking up the platform were Vice-presidents Yi Chong-ok, Pak Song-chol and Kim Yong-chu and Premier Kang Song-san who are Politburo members of the WPK Central Committee, and other party and state officials, Yu Mi-yong, chairwoman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party, anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, senior officials and political workers of Armed Forces institutes, commanders of all services and arms of the KPA, senior officials of working people's organisations, and Yi In-mo, a former war correspondent of the Korean People's Army.

Also seen on the platform were Ho Chong-man, chief vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryon), So Man-sol and Choe Pyong- cho, vice-chairmen of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, and other officials of Chongnyon and Son Won-tae, a Korean resident in the U.S.

Delegates to the celebrations of the 50th WPK anniversary were in the reviewing stands.

Taking up the reviewing stands were members of a congratulatory group from the National Democratic Front of South Korea [NDFSK] led by Kim Song-u, members of the group of Koreans in Japan celebrating the 50th WPK anniversary, a letter-conveying relay group of Koreans in Japan, Chongnyon delegations and home-visiting groups.

Also there were Yi Chong-sang, chief of the Pyongyang mission of the NDFSK, and foreign diplomatic envoys to Korea, military attaches of embassies and foreigners.

The national anthem was played solemnly.

Marshal of the KPA Choe Kwang, Politburo member of the WPK Central Committee and minister of the People's Armed Forces, made an address.

The immortal song of praise "Song of General Kim Il-song" was played with a 21-gun salute.

General Chang Song-u, commander-in-chief of the units participating in the military parade, informed the minister of the People's Armed Forces, Choe Kwang, that the military parade units were prepared for review.

Choe Kwang voiced warm congratulations to the military parade units on the 50th WPK anniversary, reviewing them.

The participants in the military parade shouted in response their united message "We serve the country!" so as to demonstrate their firm resolution to remain loyal to the party and the leader and firmly defend the revolutionary cause of the WPK with arms.

The minister of the People's Armed Forces told Comrade Kim Chong- il, supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, that the military parade would begin.

The supreme commander waved to all the military parade units.

The moment, the participants in the military parade shouted loud and clear their united messages in response: "Hurrah!" "Kim Il-song," "Kim Chong-il" and "Let us become rifles and bombs of defending the respected supreme commander with our lives!"

A clarion call was sounded to declare that the military parade began. Then the melody of the song "The Leader Will Always Be With Us" rang out in the air at the square.

The flag of President Kim Il-song's portrait entered the square, escorted by the colours of the three services of the KPA.

The military parade participants looked up to the flag of President Kim Il-song's portrait with arms at the present.

Proudly passing by the platform were a column of commanding officers of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the first generation of the Korean revolution, who performed heroic feats in the anti- Japanese revolutionary struggle for the liberation of Korea, a column of commanding officers of the period of the fatherland liberation war who fought courageously in the fatherland liberation war (1950-1953) and a column of the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School who grow to be reliable heirs to the revolutionary cause of chuche, columns of KPA schools including Kim Il-song Military University, Kim Il-song Political University, Kim Chong-suk Naval Academy, Kim Chaek Airforce Academy, Kang Kon Military Academy, Kim Chol-chu Military Academy and Mangyongbong Military Academy, columns of the first infantry division titled Kum Song Lifeguards, the Seoul No. 105 tank division titled Kum Song Lifeguards, the second Naval flotilla titled Kum Song Lifeguards, the pursuit plane regiment No. 55 titled Kum Song Lifeguards, and a column of the Nampo Revolutionary School.

Columns of the Worker-peasant Red Guards and the Young Red Guards marched past the square.

Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Chong-il waved to the columns passing by the platform.

Hundreds of thousands of Pyongyangites warmly welcomed the participants in the military parade on streets.

The military parade was followed by a million-people demonstration.

The demonstrators with the statue of President Kim Il-song in the van epically showed the undying feats of President Kim Il-song, who founded the party, led different stages of revolutionary struggle and construction work to a victory and thus built a powerful socialist country, independent in politics, self-sufficient in the economy and self-reliant in national defence.

They showed in powerful and graceful rhythmic movement the looks of Korea with a harmonious whole of the leader, the party and the masses and the happiness of the Korean people. They passed by the platform, raising the cheers of "hurrah!" and waving bunches of flowers, with the hardened determination to carry to completion the revolutionary cause of chuche under the guidance of the party.

At the end of the demonstration the welcome music was played, hundreds of fireworks being set off and thousands of air balloons flying in the sky.

Comrade Kim Chong-il went up to the balcony of the platform and waved to the enthusiastically cheering crowds.

The crowds raised a storm of cheers of "hurrah!" and sincerely wished Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life, looking up to him standing on the platform.

The military parade and the million-people demonstration celebrating the 50th WPK anniversary showed the unshakable faith and will of the Korean people and People's Army soldiers to hold in high esteem President Kim Il-song as the eternal leader of the WPK and revolution and more stubbornly fight for the final victory of the socialist cause under the leadership of Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Parade, Rally Held at Kim Il-song Square

SK1010113895 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1119 GMT 10 Oct 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 10 (KCNA) — A military parade of officers and men of the three services of the Korean People's Army [KPA], Worker-peasant Red Guards and Young Red Guards and a million-people demonstration were solemnly held today at Kim Il-song Square in Pyongyang in celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK].

The military parade and mass demonstration epically showed the proud might and invincibility of our revolutionary ranks, which are pushing ahead with the accomplishment of the chuche revolutionary cause, united around the party and the leader in one mind.

A clarion call was sounded to declare that the military parade began. Then the melody of the song "The Leader Will Always Be With Us" rang out in the air at the square.

When the flag of President Kim Il-song's portrait entered the square, escorted by the colours of the three services of the KPA, all the participants in the parade looked up to it with arms at the present.

Columns of commanding officers of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the fatherland liberation war and students of the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School with orders and medals of their parents who laid down their lives in the sacred war for the freedom and independence of the country, marched to the tune of the song "March of Guerrillas".

When commanding officers of the three services and women's scouts who are armed with the military strategy and chuche-based war method of our party and have grown to be competent officers, passed by the platform, the masses applauded them with pride and self-confidence of having the revolutionary Army, a cadre Army, and the Army of the party strong in organisation and discipline, upon which any formidable enemy does not pounce. Columns of scouts, paratroopers, communications men, sappers, tankmen, artillerymen, automobile drivers and commanding officers of supply service, students of academies at all levels and commanding officers of the Korean People's Security Forces and public security workers followed, as they demonstrated the invincible might of the crack Armed Forces, our revolutionary Armed Forces with modern offensive and defensive means.

To the tune of the melody of the song "Let Us Hold High the Red Flag", columns of the first infantry division titled Kum Song Lifeguards which killed or captured more than 60,000 foes, the Seoul No. 105 tank division titled Kum Song Lifeguards which was the first to attack Seoul and fly the flag of the DPRK on the top of the South Korean puppet capitol building, the second naval flotilla titled Kum Song Lifeguards which sank a cruiser of the enemy with four torpedo-boats during the fatherland liberation war and captured Pueblo, the U.S. imperialists' armed spy ship, and the pursuit plane regiment No. 55 titled Kum Song Lifeguards which delighted the supreme commander with chuche-based flight training passed by the square with automatic weapons.

Amid the playing of the song "No Motherland Without You" columns of the male and female members of the Worker-peasant Red Guards and Young Red Guards, civilian Armed Forces, marched with bayonets glittering.

Respected Comrade Kim Chong-il, supreme commander, waved to the ranks of the parade with a broad smile in his face.

The imposing parade displayed the great feats of our leader and our party that built the matchless powerful state, invincible socialist fortress. It was grand historical canvas showing the whole world the immortality of the Kim Il-song nation and Kim Il- song's Korea giving full play to its dignity with the banner of self-reliance in defence under the leadership of Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The parade was followed by a demonstration of a million working people in the capital.

A statue of President Kim Il-song entered the square amid the playing of the revolutionary "Song of General Kim Il-song".

At the square the letters reading "Celebration 50" appeared on the floor, a storm of cheers "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" burst forth and thousands of balloons soared into the sky.

Columns of demonstrators entered the square with parade exhibits carrying pictures of President Kim Il-song and 50 portraits of his.

Comrade Kim Chong-il waved to the masses.

Passing by the square were columns holding the letters reading "Long live the glorious Workers' Party of Korea!" and a large parade exhibit resembling the Monument to Party Foundation, columns with letters "Independence, self-sustenance and self-reliance in national defence" with a parade exhibit of three red flags of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions fluttering at the head, a column holding the letters "We serve the people" and working women with blossoms of Kimchongilia in their hands dancing around a parade exhibit showing benevolent politics of our party.

Then, columns with the letters "Long live Comrade Kim Chong-il, supreme commander!" marched with an ardent resolve to defend the dignity and honor of chuche Korea by giving full play to the traditional trait of Army-people unity and further strengthening the harmonious whole of the party, the Army and the people.

Passing by the square were columns of parade exhibits showing the achievements made in different domains of the national economy, columns of intellectuals and scientists, artistes, medical workers, sportsmen, columns of parade exhibits depicting "Socialism Is a Science" and other famous works of Comrade Kim Chong-il and bearing the letters "national reunification" and "independence, peace and friendship".

Amid the playing of the song "March of the children's union" flags of a portrait of President Kim Il-song entered the square. A parade exhibit showing the happy life of school children stopped before the platform.

A pupil mounted the platform, saluted Comrade Kim Chong-il and put a neckerchief of the Children's Union around his neck.

At the end of the demonstration, Comrade Kim Chong-il went up to the balcony of the platform and waved to the enthusiastically cheering crowds.

Thousands of fireworks were set off and balloons flying in the sky.

The military parade and the million-people demonstration powerfully displayed the revolutionary spirit and invincible might of our people, who are waging a vigorous struggle to accomplish the chuche revolutionary cause, close united around Comrade Kim Chong-il, holding President Kim Il-song in high esteem as the eternal leader of our party and people.

Yi Chong-ok Delivers Address at WPK Banquet

SK1110054095 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0529 GMT 11 Oct 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 11 (KCNA) — The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] gave a banquet in Pyongyang on October 10 in celebration of the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the WPK.

Present there were Vice-presidents Yi Chong-ok, Pak Song-chol and Kim Yong-chu, Premier Kang Song-san and minister of the People's Armed Forces Choe Kwang, who are also members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, other senior officials of the party and state, delegates to the celebrations of the 50th WPK anniversary and officials concerned.

Also present were members of the congratulatory group of the National Democratic Front of South Korea (NDFSK) and the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan to celebrate the 50th WPK anniversary, delegations, a letter-carrying relay group, an art troupe and visiting groups of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and overseas Koreans.

Invited there were the chief of the NDFSK mission in Pyongyang, foreign diplomatic envoys in Korea and foreigners.

Yi Chong-ok delivered an address at the banquet.

He said that the foundation of the WPK by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was a historic event which brought about a radical change in the destinies of the Korean people and in their revolutionary struggle.

The chuche-based cause of party building which was started by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song has been successfully carried forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and has been pushed forward dynamically at a new high stage of its development under the banner of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea, Yi Chong- ok said, and continued:

The WPK organises and guides all our victories.

It is an invariable will of all the party members and people to entrust their destinies to the party and resolutely fight for the victory in the revolution under the leadership of the party.

Bearing deep in mind the historic work published by Comrade Kim Chong-il on the occasion of the 50th WPK anniversary, we will uphold his idea and leadership with loyalty, closely unite around the party Central Committee in one mind and carry out all our work as Comrade Kim Il-song did. By doing so, we will strengthen and develop our party forever into a revolutionary party of chuche type, the party of the great Comrade Kim Il-song, make our country, our motherland, more prosperous and creditably accomplish the socialist cause of chuche started and led by Comrade Kim Il-song.

We will reunify the country as soon as possible by realising the proposal for reunification through confederacy, an embodiment of the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, with the united efforts of the entire nation, true to the behests of Comrade Kim Il-song on reunification. And we will unite with the revolutionary and progressive parties and fight shoulder to shoulder with the progressive peoples of the world under the banner of independence and thereby actively contribute to the building of a new, independent world.

An art performance was given at the banquet.

Yi Chong-ok Attends WPK Anniversary Banquet

SK1110070995 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2200 GMT 10 Oct 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee arranged a banquet in Pyongyang on October 10 to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the glorious WPK.

Present at the banquet were Comrades Yi Chong-ok, Pak Song-chol, and Kim Yong-chu, members of the Political Bureau of WPK Central Committee and vice presidents; Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Choe Kwang, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, minister of the People's Armed Forces, and marshal of the Korean People's Army [KPA]; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice premier of the Administration Council, and foreign minister; Comrades Kye Ung-tae, Chon Pyong-ho, and Han Song-yong, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretaries of the party Central Committee; Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, responsible secretary of the South Pyongan Provincial Party Committee, and chairman of the provincial People's Committee; Comrade Kim Chol-man, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Choe Yong-nim and Hong Song-nam, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premiers of the Administration Council; Comrade Yang Hyong-sop, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly; Comrade Hong Sok-hyong, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, responsible secretary of the Chagang Provincial Party Committee, and chairman of the provincial People's Committee; Comrade Yi Ul-sol, marshal of the KPA; Comrades Paek Hak-nim, Yi Tu-ik, Kim Kwang-chin, Kim Ik-hyon, Cho Myong-nok, and Kim Yong-chun, vice marshals of the KPA; Comrades Hwang Chang- yop, Kim Chung-nin, So Kwan-hui, and Kim Yong-sun, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Kim Pok-sin, Kim Yun-hyok, Chang Chol, and Kong Chin-tae, vice premiers of the Administration Council; Comrade Yun Ki-pok, chairman of the Central People's Committee [CPC] Economic Policy Commission; Comrade Pak Nam-ki, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administrative and Economic Committee; Comrade Chon Mun-sop, chairman of the CPC State Inspection Commission; Chairman Kim Pyong-sik of the Korean Social Democratic Party; delegates to the celebrations on the 50th anniversary of the WPK foundation; and functionaries concerned. [passage omitted]

Dailies Observe WPK Founding Anniversary

SK1110051895 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0000 GMT 10 Oct 95

[Joint editorial of NODONG SINMUN, CHOSON INMUNGUN, and NODONG CHONGNYON published on 10 October on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Workers Party of Korea: "Let Us Complete the Chuche Revolutionary Cause To the End Under the Banner of the Great Party"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Fifty years have elapsed since the founding of the glorious Workers Party of Korea [WPK].

Our party, which is amid a long and arduous struggle, has brilliantly carried out its mission as the commanding staff of the Korean revolution and the guiding force of our people, and is at a great historic turning point in its development.

At a time when the might of our party, which guides the chuche revolutionary cause, has been elevated beyond measure and when a boundlessly bright future lies ahead of the party and the revolution, we are meaningfully observing the 50th anniversary of the WPK founding.

The 50th anniversary of the party founding is a great joyful event in our people's history of revolutionary struggle and the most significant revolutionary holiday.

The publication of Comrade Kim Chong-il's classic work "The WPK Is the Party of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song" on the occasion of this historic day is a significant event.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's founding of the WPK 50 years ago was a grandiose announcement that proclaimed the birth of the chuche-type party, the first in the history of the working class' party construction, and a historic milestone which pioneered our people's destiny and brought about a fundamental change in the revolutionary struggle.

All the victories and successes of the Korean revolution, our fatherland's proud reality, and a bright future of the independent cause are linked with this day.

Our people have considered it their tradition to observe the party founding anniversary every year by upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who founded our party and led it to the ever- victorious road, overflowing with happiness and pride.

The regrettable and sorrowful feelings of our people, who have come to celebrate the historic 50th anniversary of the party founding without the founder of their party, are inscrutable.

With feelings of deep reverence and irresistible yearning, the people with our entire party members, officers and men of the People's Army, and the working class as its centerpiece are running toward the Kumsusan Memorial Palace where the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song remains in an eternal state, and are rendering boundless thanks and paying the most noble respect to the leader [suryongnim].

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song will eternally live as the immortal leader [suryong] of our party and people. The glorious lifetime of the respected and beloved leader [suryongnim] shines brightly in the hearts of the people; the leader's [suryongnim] revolutionary ideas and achievements have become the perpetual cornerstone of the Korean revolution; and the leader's [suryongnim] cause has been firmly inherited by our party.

The great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il stands at the head of the historic struggle to inherit and consummate the cause of chuche-type party construction which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song initiated and led for nearly 50 years.

Many years have passed since the party of the working class emerged on the arena of history. However, the WPK is the only party that invariably upholds the founder of the chuche-type revolutionary party as the eternal leader [suryong] and that marches ahead by firmly rallying around the great leader [yongdoja] who is being endlessly loyal to the leader's [suryong] cause.

The 50th anniversary of the WPK founding is a great festival of victors which is a dignified summary of the proud 50 years of history and the immortal achievements of our party which has advanced victoriously under the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's leadership. It is also a great demonstration which vigorously shows the firm and invariable faith of our party and people to consummate the chuche revolutionary cause to the end by firmly uniting as one mind around the great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Today, when we significantly commemorate the 50th anniversary of party founding, all party members and the people recall with deep emotion the militant road that the WPK has traversed and are filled with the firm determination to staunchly struggle, upholding the red flag of the revolution under the great party's leadership.

The WPK is the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has indicated: The WPK is the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's party, and our party's 50 years of history shines with the great revered name and the achievements of Comrade Kim Il-song.

The party of the working class is, in essence, the leader's [suryong] party. It was founded, strengthened, and developed by the leader [suryong] and realizes the leader's [suryong] ideology and cause. This is precisely the working class party's basic characteristics as a revolutionary party.

The history of the WPK is precisely the history of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary activities. Although 50 years have passed since our party was founded, it has almost 70 years of history.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's start on the road of the revolution and organization of the Down-With-Imperialism Union was the starting point which opened the beginning of the building of the party of chuche type. Since then, the great leader [suryongnim] devoted his all to strengthening and developing the party and to consummating the cause of chuche until his last moment.

Holding aloft the red flag of the revolution, the great leader broke through grave storms in history and surmounted all sorts of sufferings and sorrow experienced by human beings.

The great leader's grand footprint is engraved not only on the road of arduous struggle that our party has traversed, but also on the road of glorious victory that our party has traversed, and our party's invincible might and high prestige are closely linked with the revered name of the leader [suryong].

We have never withnessed a leader of the revolution like Comrade Kim Il-song who has wisely led the entire course oory from the time when the party took its historic roots to the time of its founding, consolidation and development.

No one can recall the immortal history of our leader [suryong] wwho devoted his whole life to the cause of building the party of chuche without feeling a sense of excitement.

The history of the WPK is a proud history which has traversed a most just and correct road thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's ideology and wisdom.

The guiding ideology is the life of the working class' party. Throughout the long history of the international communist movement, many parties underwent painful vicissitudes and frustrations due to the lack of a correct guiding ideology. Our party has been so glorious because it advanced, victory after victory, along the road of its new development without the slightest degree of deviation.

The founder of the cause of building a chuche-type party, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song elucidated the unique road of building a revolutionary party of our times under the banner of the chuche idea and has brilliantly realized it.

It was none other than the great leader [suryong] who presented the independent party building policy which accorded with the aspirations of the times and the people during the period of arduous anti-Jpanese revolutionary struggle. It was also the leader [suryong] who presented a mass line of party building amid the complicated situation following national liberation and who strengthened and developed our party into a party with deep roots among the masses.

It was also respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song who newly opened the road for building a socialist ruling party for the first time in history and firmly prepared our party as the guiding force for implementing the socialist cause. The great leader's [suryongnim] farsighted ideological and theoretical wisdom was a brilliant beacon that always brightened our party's way, and his party building ideas and lines were the banner of our party's advance and struggle.

Our party had been proud of being an unwavering chuche party under the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's leadership. In the sixties, when many parties underwent vicissitudes due to the modern revisionism that prevailed at that time, our party firmly adhered to its independent line. When many ruling parties collapsed because of the influence of liberal democracy in recent years, our party was never shaky.

During the long period of self-development, our party has stoutly walked along the single road of chuche without knowing flunkeyism or dogmatism, without being imbued with revisionism or leftist opportunism, and without being swayed by the yellow bourgeois wind or by the gray wind of liberal democracy. Herein lies the greatness of our party. Our party has straightly advanced along the road indicated by the leader's [suryong] ideas and lines for half a century since its foundation, for almost 70 years since the party's history began to find its roots. Our party is greatly proud of this.

The history of the WPK is a dignified history of victories achieved by the iron will and wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The working-class party grows up through struggles and is seasoned in the course of overcoming trials. The whole life of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song was the life of a great communist revolutionary who took the initiative and struggled to overcome all difficulties faced by the party and the revolution.

Throughout his life, he arduously struggled to smash maneuvers by betrayers of the nation and defend the banner of chuche in the days of the anti-Japanese struggle and a bloody struggle to defeat an antirevolutionary spies clique infiltrated in the party during the grave fatherland liberation war. There was also a severe struggle to protect the Korean revolution from antiparty and antirevolutionary factionists who challenged the party, and from all sorts of enemies at home and abroad in the difficult time following the war.

The iron will of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was a key factor that made it possible to resolutely protect the fundamental interests of the party and the revolution, as well as revolutionary principles. The seasoned leadership of the leader was the source of infinite strength that turned misfortune into a blessing, and adversity into favorable situation.

Our party's history is saturated with the sleepless and restless efforts of the great leader whose hair became white in the course of his struggle for shouldering all burdens accompanying the revolution. Our party's history is indeed a history of struggle whose lifeline was firmly maintained by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The more trials the WPK is faced with, the more greatly it is united, not divided, and is strengthened, not weakened.

Our party is a party with invincible might — which won victory in war with imperialists, as well as in severe armless confrontation with them; has victoriously led the democratic revolution and the socialist revolution; and has wisely led the socialist construction and the class struggle.

Thanks to the iron will and seasoned leadership of the great leader, our party was able to keep its bloodline unstained even in the severe storms of history, and the proud history of Korean revolution could be created.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is indeed the guardian and savior of our party and the eternal symbol of ever-victorious victory. The history of the WPK is the history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's brilliant cultivation of the people's destinies with his idea of regarding the people as heaven and with his people-oriented leadership.

Respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song's maxim was that when one trusts and relies upon the people, one will certainly win victory, but when one keeps away from the people and is abandoned by them, one will certainly be defeated. During the entire course of leading our party and the revolution, the great leader trusted the people and shared happiness and sufferings with the people. He devoted his whole life to the people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's lofty idea of regarding the people as heaven has been embodied in all lines and policies presented by our party and shines in the slogan, "We serve the people," which is upheld by our party, as well as in the mark of our party engraved with a hammer, a sickle, and a brush. Respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, who had constantly made on-the-spot guidances to realize the people's desire from the time of anti- Japanese struggle until he was 80 years old, was the people's great leader and father.

Because it completely embodied the lofty virtue and people- oriented traits of the great leader who devoted his everything to the people, our party has boasted of being the motherly party that leads the people while shouldering their destinies. When many parties in the world abandoned their mission of shouldering the people's destinies and turned their backs on the people, our party brilliantly practiced its policy of love and trust, humanitarian politics. Through the long experience of actual life, our people have come to absolutely trust our party as their political guide and entirely entrust their destinies to the party.

The history of the WPK is a glorious history whose firm and everlasting basis was prepared by the great leader Comrade Kim Il- song with his farsightedness. The cause of building the working- class party can be ever-victorious generation after generation when it has its firm basis prepared by the leader [suryong]. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a distinguished leader [yongdoja] who built our party as a prosperous one with his peerless farsightedness.

During the entire course of building the party, the great leader [suryongnim] strengthened the party's organizational and ideological basis, as well as its leadership system, for succeeding and completing the chuche revolutionary cause while foreseeing the distant future. The course was the most sacred road that can be trodden only by such a great leader [yongdoja] who has the lofty sense of mission to shoulder the destinies of the party, the revolution, the fatherland, and the nation to the last.

Today, after losing the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we have realized from the bottom of our hearts that the leader [suryongnim] was a revolutionary saint who had brilliant farsightedness and how precious the revolutionary heritage handed by the leader down to our party was. The chuche idea, the eternal guiding idea of our party, was created by the great leader; the single-hearted unity, our party's banner of eternal victory, was achieved by the leader through his arduous struggle; the chuche bloodline, an everlasting asset of our party, was also prepared by the leader by devoting all his life.

In particular, the perfect solution to the issue of succeeding to leadership, which determines the future destiny of the party and the revolution, in conformity with the aspirations of the times and the people is precisely the greatest achievement that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has registered before the party and the revolution and before the times and history.

Thanks to the foundation for ages achieved by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song our party has never been shaken at all and has rather become mighty a hundredfold and a thousandfold even after the leader passed away.

The achievements of the great leader [suryong] — who has strengthened and developed our party into a boundlessly promising, invincible revolutionary party as seen today by pioneering anew the cause of building a chuche-oriented party, starting from zero, and who has thus provided not only the powerful socialist country enjoying independence, self-reliance, and self-defending, but also the invincible revolutionary Armed Forces — are the eternal and boundless ones which will shine eternally.

Engraved in the red flag of our party is the glorious revolutionary history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who has led the building of our party and the chuche revolutionary cause almost for 70 years, and it is also associated with the leader's [suryong] benevolent image and his immortal achievements.

The people's furious cheers of commemorating the 50th anniversary of the party founding today are an expression of the people's gratitude toward the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the report of victory by officers and men of the People's Army is a report of loyalty to the leader [suryong], and the pledge of party members and the working people is a pledge of faith to uphold the leader eternally.

The 50 years history of the WPK is more glorious because it is embroidered with the history of immortal leadership of the great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il who is brilliantly inheriting the chuche-oriented party building cause pioneered by the great leader [suryong].

The cause of building the working class' party is not only the leader's [suryong] cause, but is also the cause of his successor. Only when the successor, who is infinitely loyal to the leader [suryong], is upheld can the party building cause be victoriously consummated.

Respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il is the builder and leader [chidoja] of the chuche-type party who has led our party for more than 30 years. Respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il, as the supreme brain of our party, has actively assisted the great leader [suryong], firmly grasped the party's policy and line, and led the party's work and activities.

The past 30 odd years during which our party has been strengthened and developed amid the firm unity between the leader [suryong], who is the founder of the party, and the successor, who is loyal to his cause, is a significant chronicle during which the party building and the revolutionary struggle have been carried out in a most ideal manner in the history of our party.

During this period the program of modeling the entire party with the chuche idea was presented and has been extensively embodied. As a result, a golden age in building our party has been unfolded.

The great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's leadership is the basic source which has effected a new turning point in the building and activities of our party.

Because of the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's leadership the great leader's [suryong] revolutionary ideology has firmly prevailed in the entire party, the party's unity and cohesion with the leader [suryong] as the center has been firmly deepened, and our party's combat capability has been extraordinarily strengthened.

With the thorough implementation of the party's revolutionary mass line and the extensive embodiment of the anti-Japanese guerrillas-type work method the party's work habit has been completely changed and the ties between the party and the masses have become invincible.

The great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has strengthened and developed our party into a chuche-type revolutionary party called together with the revered name of the leader [suryong] by effecting a revolutionary turning point in the building of the party's organization, ideology, and leadership arts. This is precisely the greatest achievement of respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Today, our party takes pride in being an invincible revolutionary party that has perfectly preserved the appearance of the party as the party of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The WPK is the leader's [suryong] party which upholds the great Comrade Kim Il-song as the teacher of the eternal leader.

Today, our party carries out all party activities and works based on the criterion of loyalty to the leader [suryong], regarding perfect unity with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the lifeline. The entire party is full of the sacred ethos to vigorously fight on by gaining power and courage from the great leader's free image, firmly trusting in and following him as the pillar of the heart and the sun of life.

The great Comrade Kim Il-song's authority is absolute in our party. In addition, the loyalty of party members, who uphold the leader [suryong] with their conviction and obligation, is immortal. The eternal vitality of the WPK lies in the party, which knows how to uphold its leader [suryong] and leader [yongdoja] with loyalty and how to adhere to the leader's [suryong] achievements, irregardless of how time flows or how changeable the world may be.

The WPK is the revolutionary party that has completely embodied the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's ideology, leadership ethos, and virtue. The strengthening and development of the party is the course of taking after the leader's entire ethos the way it is. By upholding the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il at the forefront, who has an ideology and virtue similar to that of the fatherly leader, our party today carries out all activities in the manner of the great leader [suryong].

The only ideology that overflows in our party is the revolutionary ideology of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Our party's animating spirit is the revolutionary spirit of Paektu created by the leader. The leadership method our party has embodied is the method of the leader's own style. Our party is the crystal of the ideology, leadership, and virtue of the great leader [suryong] and the great leader [yongdoja].

Our people now see the great leader [suryong] from the viewpoint of our party. They proudly say that the party's bosom is the bosom of the great leader [suryong] and the bosom of Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The WPK is one of the reliable vanguard units of the international communist movement that displays its dignity as a result of the high sense of international authority of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The authority and dignity possessed by the working class party is the authority and pride of the leader [suryong].

With the chuche idea, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song elucidated the future road of mankind; he was the outstanding leader of the international communist movement and a senior of world politics. As a result of the upholding of the great leader [suryong], our party was able to make an immortal contribution to achieving the socialist cause and mankind's cause for independence, vigorously advancing in the van of the times over the past half a century. The high sense of authority and honor cherished by our party is constantly demonstrated by Comrade Kim Chong-il, the great leader [yongdoja] of the socialist cause in the present era.

Our own style of socialism, which our party established in an ardent struggle and which it is resolutely carrying out, has become an invincible fortress of socialism that gives hope for revolutionary people throughout the world. The true and progressive people of the world are greatly encouraged by the struggle of our party, which vigorously advances by smashing the vicious anti-socialist plots of the imperialists and revolutionaries. With conviction and optimism, they are rising in a new struggle.

Because of the firm revolutionary principle and boundless loyalty for mankind's cause for independence, our party has internationally become the most dignified party. The WPK is a seasoned and refined party that has gained extraordinarily rich experience and achievements, experiencing the sweet and bitter aspects of life.

Today, our people are celebrating the 50th anniversary of the founding of the party, filled with the firm belief that they can achieve the complete socialist victory and the cause of the fatherland's reunification and can accomplish the chuche revolutionary cause pioneered in the thick forest of Mt. Paektu as long as our party exists. The possession of the powerful WPK is the glory of chuche Korea, pride of the Kim Il-song's people, and the honor of the people who are carrying on the revolution.

The WPK, which walked along a long and glorious road, has entered a new stage of development today. With great ambition and firm belief in certain victory, our party has launched into a historic onward march.

On a great historic turning point, Comrade Kim Chong-il published the laborious work "The WPK is the party of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song" and elucidated bright way for building our party and accomplishing the chuche cause. Comrade Kim Chong-il's work is the honored summation of the glorious history of struggle of our party that victoriously advanced while upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at its top. It is a militant banner that enables the WPK to resolutely maintain its revolutionary character as Comrade Kim Il-song's party and to enhance its functions and role by all means. It is also an immortal series that generally elucidates the way for building the revolutionary party of our times.

The brilliant future of our party, as well as the true way to the accomplishment of the chuche revolutionary cause, lies in the road of generally embodying Comrade Kim Chong-il's ideas and his leadership. The past history of our party was the glorious annals of preparing the chuche bloodline by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, while its future history will shine as the immortal history of Comrade Kim Chong-il's leadership for defending the party's great bloodline and demonstrating its invincible vitality. To consolidate and develop the WPK forever as the party of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the general task and an invariable line for building our party.

Comrade Kim Chong-il noted: We should uphold respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as the eternal leader [suryong] of our party and the revolution and should strengthen and develop our party forever as the honorable party of Comrade Kim Il-song.

The struggle to strengthen and develop the working-class party as the leader's party is a historic cause that should be carried out throughout the entire course of the party's existence. Our party was raised by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song throughout his whole life; the WPK members are the fighters and pupils of the leader who have grown up under his consideration.

It is a due duty of our party members and people to invariably uphold the leader, who raised them, and glorify their party as the leader's party. With the firm belief that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is always with us, we should uphold the leader generation after generation as the eternal leader of our party and people.

All party members, People's Army officers and men, and people should absolutely trust and follow the fatherly leader as the sun of faith and fulfill their duties as the fighters and pupils of the leader. They should carry out all work for the revolution and construction as the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song planned, intended, and personally offered an example in practice, and should do everything in Comrade Kim Il-song's style. This is the way to strengthen and develop our party as Comrade Kim Il-song's party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea, the chuche idea, is the only guiding idea of our party and is the banner of victory to our party and the revolution. We should firmly adhere to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea, considering it our party's eternal guiding idea and theory, and should glorify it as a perfect maxim of life and struggle and as the soul of the nation.

We should inherit and develop the great leader's [suryong] immortal achievements generation after generation in the building of a chuche-oriented party and in the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause, while regarding the achievements as a most valuable asset.

Party members, officers and men of the People's Army, and the people should all defend to the end the great leader's [suryong] behest and unconditionally and thoroughly implement the leader's [suryong] teachings with a more burning sense of revolutionary obligation no matter how far and difficult the revolutionary road may be.

Upholding and following the supreme commander Comrade Kim Chong- il's ideology and leadership is a decisive guarantee for adding luster to our party as Comrade Kim Il-song's party forever and for consummating the chuche revolutionary cause to the end.

Comrade Kim Chong-il is the excellent ideologist and theorist and the great statesman who is leading our party and people and the Revolutionary Armed Forces on the single road of victory. He is an iron-willed and ever-victorious commander.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is just like the fatherly leader [suryong] in ideology and leadership ability and in virtuous character and features, is winning praise as the leader [yongdoja] of the style of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song today. As long as Comrade Kim Chong-il is with us we will always be victorious.

We should be infinitely loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's ideology and leadership, while cherishing the blessing deep in our hearts with the leader [suryong]. There are old anti- Japanese revolutionaries who fought their way through the flames of anti-Japanese struggle, old party members who have shared their destinies with the party for a long time, and party members of new generations in the ranks of our party today.

What is fervently burning in the hearts of all party members, although their generations differ, is the burning single heart to carry out the revolution, absolutely trusting only Comrade Kim Chong-il.

All party members should cherish deep in their hearts the great dignity of being members of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's party and should thus glorify the noble title of being party members on the road of carrying out the revolution under Comrade Kim Chong-il's leadership.

The entire party and all the people should firmly unite around Comrade Kim Chong-il. Single-hearted unity is the eternal revolutionary philosophy of our party.

We should infinitely add luster to the traditions of the WPK which breathes with the ideology of single hearted unity, which advances with the mettle of singlehearted unity, and which has been victorious with the might of singlehearted unity.

The basis for the revolutionary ranks' unity is for the entire party, the entire Army, and all the people to unite around the great leader [yongdoja]. Our party's invincibility and the promising future of the Korean revolution lie precisely in the singlehearted unity of the entire party, the entire Army, and all the people with the leader [yongdoja] as the center.

We should further strengthen our party and enhance its leading role by all means.

The party is the destiny of the nation and, at the same time, is the destiny of the revolution. We should continuously deepen the work to firmly establish the party's unitary ideological system and, thus, should adhere to, consolidate, and develop the unity and cohesion of the party which has firmly rallied ideologically, volitional, morally, and in a sense of obligation on the basis of one ideology and one center.

We should establish the revolutionary ethos of unconditionally accepting the party's decision and directive and implementing them to the end and should further strengthen the revolutionary discipline under which the entire party unanimously moves under the unitary leadership of the party Central Committee.

We should also firmly ensure the party's political leadership in revolution and construction. We should also push ahead with the revolution and construction by grasping ideology as the basis. We should explain and inculcate party policies among party members and the working people and should vigorously inspire the masses to implementation.

Loving the people, serving the people, and achieving unity with the people is precisely the inherent nature and basic characteristic of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's party.

We should firmly rally the broad popular masses around the party and the leader [suryong] by thoroughly embodying the party's politics of benevolence. Party organizations and functionaries should further strengthen the blood ties between the party and the masses by devotedly struggling, upholding the slogan, "We Serve the People."

We should deepen our party and the revolutionary ranks into one community with the same destiny by bringing into full bloom the laudable communist custom which is being highly exalted in our society today.

The People's Army is the leader's [suryong] Army, the party's Army, which defends the party's cause with bayonets. Consummating to the end our revolutionary cause with the might of firm unity between the party and the Army is precisely the firm determination of the respected and beloved Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The supreme mission of the revolutionary Army is to defend the supreme leadership of the revolution.

All officers and men of the People's Army should more firmly prepare themselves to become faithful revolutionary fighters who resolutely defend the party Central Committee headed by respected and beloved Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Chong-il by staunchly grasping the bayonet of justice bestowed by our party.

A system under which the entire Army unanimously moves according to the supreme commander's order should be thoroughly established, and a revolutionary military discipline in which the supreme commander's order is unconditionally and thoroughly implemented should be established in the entire Army.

The safety of the socialist fatherland and the victory of the revolution lie in the bayonet of the People's Army.

All officers and men of the People's Army should firmly arm themselves with the party's military strategic ideology and chuche- oriented tactics and should implement the five-point training policy. Thus, they should make our Army a matchless, invincible, and powerful Army and firmly defend our territory, our territorial air, and our territorial waters from the imperialists' aggression.

Our party's ideology on unity between the Army and the people should be thoroughly embodied so that the might of the unity between the People's Army and the people which is firmly rallied around respected and beloved comrade supreme commander can be strengthened by all means.

Youths are the militant reserves of our party and are the reliable successors to the chuche revolutionary cause.

Today, our party firmly trusts youths in the revolution and construction, and youths are upholding the party's cause in the forefront.

All youths should infinitely add luster to the honor of being youth vanguards who are upholding the party and the leader [suryong].

Youths should firmly prepare themselves to become the five million guns and bombs resolutely safeguarding and defending the respected and beloved General Kim Chong-il, who is our destiny. They should also become the creators of exploits and young heroes in socialist construction.

Making our country, our fatherland, richer by accelerating socialist construction is the most important revolutionary task facing our party today.

Socialism which has been built for a long time under the party's leadership is our lives and our living. All the people with the working class as the core unit should aggressively wage the struggle to implement the party's revolutionary economic strategy. Thus, they should epochally promote the people's living and extensively exalt the superiority of socialism of our own style.

We should rise up with extraordinary determination and will. Thus, we should build our country, our fatherland, into a powerful socialist country which demonstrates its dignity with independence, which is prosperous with self-reliance, and which is mighty with self-defense, and into the country of the great General Kim Chong- il.

National reunification is the supreme duty of our party and is an urgent supreme task which should not be delayed any longer.

Since the first day of its founding, our party has advanced fair and aboveboard proposals for national reunification to reunify the divided country and has made all possible efforts to realize them.

It was also the question of national reunification that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song devoted all sorts of efforts to the last moment of his life. Our party cannot say that it has performed its mission until it achieves the cause of national reunification. We should achieve the cause of national reunification with our own strength.

Trying to struggle for the sacred cause of national reunification, devoting everything — wisdom, energies, and life — is precisely the firm will of all WPK members and the Korean people.

The three principles for national reunification and the 10-point program for great unity of the whole nation advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are the banner of genuine patriotism and nation-loving. They are also the most reasonable, and fair and aboveboard common program of national reunification.

All fellow countrymen in the North, South, and overseas should unanimously rise in the nationwide struggle to achieve the reunification formula through the confederal system presented by our party. As a result, they should surely achieve the cause for national reunification.

Our party's consistent policy is to strengthen solidarity with the international revolutionary forces. Our party has fully fulfilled the sacred international obligation assigned to it, upholding the socialist banner, the anti-imperialist banner, and the independent banner over the past half a century. No changes will take place in the position of our party, which wants to resolutely observe the socialist ideology, as well as to endlessly become loyal to mankind's cause for independence.

Upholding the sacred intent of the great leader Comrade Kim Il- song, who contributed his whole life to achieving independence throughout the world, our party will actively struggle to firmly cooperate with the people of all countries throughout the world, who safeguard independence, as well as to build a new world — friendly, free, and peaceful — in which there is no domination and subjugation. Our party's cause is the cause of justice. The victory is ours.

Today, the sacred red flag is vigorously flying on the road of the Korean revolution. Preserved in our flag is the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's whole life, as well as the red blood of the revolutionary predecessors. In the extended and ardent struggle in which we have fought on under this banner, the perfect unity between the leader [yongdoja] of the revolution and our people has become strong. Our party's might has been further strengthened. Also, our revolution has advanced more rapidly.

Our party's red flag is the mark of faith, the symbol of the single-hearted unity, and the banner of the victory and glory to endlessly carry out the revolution under the great leader [yongdoja]. It is our iron-like pledge and faith to go through any stern storm by raising the WPK's red flag in the coming 50 or 100 years or forever, as we resolutely fought on over the past 50 years under the party's flag.

Like the revolutionary predecessors who went through the 10,000- ri bloody battle under the great leader by singing "The red flag," our entire party members and people will vigorously embark upon the 10 million-ri road of the revolution along the center of the party by heartily singing "Let us raise the red flag high."

The WPK is the party of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song today, tomorrow, and forever.

With his immortal appearance, the great leader Comrade Kim Il- song encourages us to struggle to complete the chuche revolutionary cause. Our party's red flag highly held by Comrade Kim Chong-il is vigorously leading all of us to a new victory.

Our party and people will faithfully inherit and develop the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's ideology and achievement by firmly uniting around the party Central Committee centering on Comrade Kim Chong-il. Also, they will endlessly complete Comrade Kim Il-song's cause generation after generation.

Long live the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song! Long live the glorious WPK, the organizer of all victories of our people and their guide!

Daily Praises WPK Mark as Symbol of Unity

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[NODONG SINMUN 2 October article: "The Eternal Mark of Our Party"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The great history of 50 years has been going by. Greeting the glorious October in which the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] will engrave the 50th annual ring in its history, WPK members and the Korean people recall with deep emotion the sacred revolutionary road that they have traversed together with the party. There were songs of struggle which were [words indistinct] of blood and sweat. There were a lot of heartrending memories of trials and hardships. However, the WPK mark, which has elucidated the road ahead of the people, together with the party flag which always flaps in front of revolutionary ranks, is dazzling on the road on which we have been paving only with victory like jewels, while singing revolutionary songs without the slightest degree of hesitation.

The WPK mark — which was born in this land with the goal and ideal of human life, the hope of mankind, and all meanings of mankind's future — is brilliantly rising up high in the center of the earth with the appearance of chuche which the world knows well. We are looking at and singing the sacred party's mark with reverence and with the greatest dignity of being the Kim Il-song nation.

1. The WPK Mark Is the Symbol of the Greatness of the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il-song. [subhead]

When we look at the mark of our party, the image of the smiling fatherly leader [suryong] brilliantly appears. On the day when the respected and beloved leader — who achieved the cause of national liberation and founded the WPK — personally drew with a pencil the party's mark in which a hammer, a sickle, and a writing-brush are engraved and, thus, declared the appearance of our party of chuche type to the world the rivers and mountains in the fatherland were filled with infinite joy.

The great leader [suryong], who pioneered the road of the revolution with the ideology and faith of chuche and who solved all problems in a creative manner, founded the party as a chuche-type party unprecedented in the world and established the new mark, the party's symbol, as the one and only mark in history.

The party's mark! This is the features and a proud symbol of our party built by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song by embodying the immortal chuche idea in party building. It is associated with our leader's [suryong] far-reaching will, great politics, and immortal achievements.

The great leader [suryong] who embarked on the road of the revolution provided deep and strong roots for founding the party, and built the first party organization with young communists of new generations in his teens; provided the organizational and ideological foundations for the founding of the party in his twenties; and achieved the historic cause of founding the party in his thirties!

Today when the 50th annual ring of the WPK party has been engraved, party members who were born amid the bosom of the fatherly leader [suryong] in the glorious chronologies of the revolution in the past and who have grown up to be dignified revolutionaries are looking at the party's mark with excited emotion, while fervently engraving in their minds the leader's [suryong] lofty will reflected in the mark.

The WPK mark is the symbol of the greatness of the respected and beloved leader's [suryong] ideology. Each county has its own national flag and national emblem. Likewise, political parties have their marks reflecting their political ideals.

Prominent world figures say that our party's mark is a model of the absolutely perfect mark in terms of the formative arts, praising that it forms a striking contrast to the red color of the party flag and has the dazzling color like the burning sun and that the hammer, sickle, and writing-brush with the beauty of clear straight lines and the beauty of curved lines form the most correct intersection.

However, that our party's mark has become known to the world is not merely because of its beauty in terms of the formative arts. Our party's mark reflects a farsighted meaning. In other words, it has a touch of ideological genius enhancing the greatness of the leader [suryong].

The great leader [suryong], by outstandingly combining a hammer, a sickle, and a writing-brush, which are symbolic of means of all creation by mankind, in a simple and clear-cut way, taught mankind struggling for independence the way of shaping their destiny, the truth of unity, and the secret of victory.

In retrospect, in the history of the working class' revolutionary movement, there were the leaders [suryongdul] who led the popular masses with a clear banner of the revolution, that is, with clear slogans of struggle. Marx carried out the revolutionary struggle upholding the hammer of the working class struggling against the tyranny of capitalists, and Lenin led the revolution by showing the party's mark, in which a hammer and a sickle are engraved, in the red flag.

The slogans and banners presented by the leaders [suryongdul] of the working class inspired the revolutionary movement. However, they could not become an immortal truth.

History has advanced and the era has changed. Reflecting the demand of the new era and the aspiration of the popular masses, the great leader [suryong] discovered the absolute truth of revolution and engraved the truth in our party's mark. Our party mark with a hammer, a sickle, and a writing-brush is the lofty crystal and brilliant essence of the ideologies and theories of the great leader, who regarded the popular masses as the foundation of history and led the revolution while embodying the ideology of regarding the people as heavens.

The WPK mark symbolizes the greatness of the politics of the respected and beloved leader [suryong]. The fatherly leader engraved in the WPK mark his idea to embrace numerous people who were lost at the crossroads of destiny, his intention to take charge of their destiny, and the great truth that the party of the working class should be a mother party that embraces the working popular masses. Our leader elucidated the unique truth that no great man could have imagined for a long time, and opened the era of independence in which all workers, peasants, and intellectuals proudly walk along the rewarding road of revolution with hope and faith. His achievement is an achievement of the century that brought about a great turning point in mankind's political history and pioneered mankind's destiny.

The party mark that the great leader [suryong] personally drew is not a product of creative fantasy, but a lofty legacy of the revolution our leader won through his thousands ri's of bloody battles. In every stroke of the party mark, our leader engraved the history and truth of the Korean revolution, which he had led to victory. He had to rush on the thorny 900-ri road in one night for one comrade; no sooner had he buried a comrade in arms on Mt. Paektu than he had to stand up again and lead the ranks without mourning; he resolutely rose up and was ready to sacrifice himself to end the tragedy of shedding blood in the fratricidal fight; he stayed with the people in order to teach them the truth of the revolution; adding up such stories from one to 10, from 10 to 100 and 1,000, the great history that led the revolutionary ranks was engraved in every stroke of the party mark.

The width of the leader's [suryong] greatness lies in the great dimension of his politics. The great politics of the fatherly leader, who trod a difficult road all his life and who embraced all the people in his boundlessly broad bosom like a sea that embraces thousands of branches of rivers, is reflected in the party mark. The great leader took pains with issue of the intellectuals' destiny. How hard our leader worked to give the narrow-minded people, who calculate the past experience of the intellectuals, a warm heart that trusts people? We cannot forget that.

We have come a long way singing plowing songs that echoed in the liberated land; war songs that echoed amid the blasts of war; nation-defending songs that people sang with a hungry stomach; songs of faith that people sang while building up our socialist country. We sang songs of feats and creation not knowing the depth of the fatherly leader's faith and love in us. We sometimes played like a child, sometimes cried like a baby, and fell asleep in his bosom not knowing the worries of sleepless fatherly leader. Our leader did not blame us, but led all of us to today's glory. He placed buttons of automation in our hands that held hammers; machine [word indistinct] in our hands that held sickles; and computer keyboards in our hands that held brushes; he opened our eyes and awakened us. In order to keep the promise he made with the people and the promise engraved in the party mark, he shouldered the destiny of workers, peasants, intellectuals, and all the people of the country and overcame the long road of the revolution.

The WPK mark symbolizes the immortal achievement of the leader. The depth of the leader's [suryong] greatness is represented by the weight of his achievements. Great is our leader's achievement of founding the party and his activities for the party, as well as his achievement in the revolution and construction and in leading the party through the long road of the revolution.

The leader [suryongnim] used to greet mornings, sometimes walking through the dark night to attend a party cell meeting, and sometimes writing a report for party convention that summed up our party's historic experience and lessons and elucidated the road ahead.

We cannot forget our leader's face on 15 April of a year when he was almost 80 years old, when he stepped out of the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in a hurry to give a new party identification card to an old party member, who had been true to revolutionary principles and fidelity as a WPK member, and had come back to the fatherland after about 40 years.

Although the imperialists and revisionists' maneuvers were all the more unscrupulous, our leader, whose hair became white because of the divisionist elements who desperately tried to ruin our party from the inside by any means, was never pessimistic and strengthened our party as the most solid body of unity in idea and will and as an indomitable vanguard unit. Even thousands of books are not enough to contain all his achievements. Even the total weight of the entire universe cannot match the weight of his great achievements.

The mark of our party encompasses the great soul of the respected and beloved leader, who devoted all his life to strengthening our party as impregnable. This must be why the leader, who had left nothing for himself, lay calmly, covered with a red banner that shined with the party's mark on the day when he bid the last farewell to the people.

While taping the faces of the people who mourned while following the hearse, a broadcast reporter from a Western country said in tears: The party's mark, which particularly shines on the WPK flag covering the hearse of President Kim Il-song, looks like something that sums up the president's life. The president, who embraced all the people in his bosom, is bidding the last farewell to his beloved people today. The people whom he fostered throughout his life are following the president, shouting: You should not go away! Please do not leave us!

How great the mark of the WPK is! The mark of our party includes the hammer of creation of the working class that built the rich and powerful fatherland with miracles and feats; the sickle of enthusiasm of cooperative farm workers who have made elbow grease to cultivate the fertile land of our country; and the brush of intellectuals who have devoted their zeal and conscience to demonstrating our brainy and civilized fatherland. Our party's mark shines along with the lofty achievements of the great leader who prepared the powerful main forces of the revolution in this land. It shines brilliantly all over the world in the appearance of Comrade Kim Il-song, the progenitor of the WPK.

2. The mark of the WPK is a symbol of our people's firm single- hearted unity around respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il

Our people say with great pride: When we look at the party's mark, we see the boundlessly merciful image of the respected and beloved general. Through the party's mark, we also see the image of the motherly party and the image of ourselves in the bosom of the party. The party's mark — which has a hammer, a sickle, and a brush that link with one another through a dot at the center, symbolizes our single-hearted unity in which the leader [yongdoja] and the people share their destinies.

The mark of the WPK symbolizes a social and political living body with the leader [suryong] at its center that is the most perfect image of single-hearted unity. We feel it in the Monument to Party Founding which will be completed soon. When one stands before the Monument to Party Founding, which is majestically rising up, one can see with deep emotion a great circle that unites the strong wrists of workers, farmers, and intellectuals.

When he recently visit the Monument to Party Founding, a foreign politician asked one of our builders what the circle that weighs thousands of tonnes means?

The architect answered: The circle indicates the mystical motions of the solar system. That is, the circle reminds us of the perfect and marvelous centripetal motions of the planets inside the solar system, including Pluto which is located as far, beyond imagination, as 6 billion kilometers away from here, along the unchanged orbits around the sun. It is the symbol of single-hearted unity of us who are firmly united around respected and beloved General Kim Chong-il.

The leader [suryong] of the revolution, the mother of the social and political living body, has great traction and vitality like the sun in the sky, pulls the hearts of tens of millions of people to unite as a rank, and gives an immortal life to the rank. How can the valuable social and political living body be created without the leader — who provides sublime ideas and faith, as well as valuable social and political lives, to the popular masses who are the main forces of history, and ties up the popular masses in the revolutionary rank with his outstanding traits and humanitarian charm?

Since we uphold the great man among great men as our leader [yongdoja], the most solid and powerful social and political living body unparalleled in history could be born in our country. Respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il stands at the center of our social and political living body, in which the leader and the people give and take lives and are united more closely than real family members.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: Comrade Kim Chong- il is the leader [yongdoja] and representative of the party. Upholding my intent, he is leading the struggle to strengthen and develop our party at the forefront. When the people uphold Comrade Kim Chong-il's leadership, they can strengthen our party and enhance the party's leadership role and can carry out the revolution and construction even better.

Respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il wins the boundless respect and confidence of all the people in the world because of his inherited traits and ability as an outstanding philosopher and politician, an erudite man of varied attainments, and a chivalrous human being. Ideologists call him a genius of idea, militarists call him a great strategist and an ever-victorious and iron-willed general, and the people call him their benevolent father.

Respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il is indeed the great man among great men — who combines knowledge, virtue, and courage, controls the world, and shoulders the destinies of our people and the destiny of socialism — and is the human being of human beings who has warmth and glow. All his causes are worldwide models and immortal common assets of mankind.

Today's reality that our people proudly call the WPK the motherly party is the greatest one of the achievements accumulated by respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il. With his policy of love, the great all-embracing policy, respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il has led our party as the beautiful motherly party. Our society has become a social and political living body with the chuche blood bleeding from the leader's [yongdoja] heart, which was infused into the people's blood vessels through the vein of the party.

This great reality has opened the era of the most consolidated unity, in which the people look after their leader [yongdoja], in this land. The mark of the WPK is the image of our party member and all the people who look after their leader [suryong] and their leader [yongdoja]. The leader [yongdoja] and the people who look the same are said to be in the highest stage of single-hearted unity.

It is a physical and biological phenomenon that a child looks after his mother in character and appearance. However, that the party and the people look after their leader [yongdoja] is the course of a sublime activity of the social and political living body, in which the entire party and all the people embody their leader's [suryong] ideas, braveness, faith, will, traits, and feelings.

Many foreign visitors express as their greatest impression of our country that the DPRK people look miraculously after their leader [yongdoja] in their ideal, braveness, and feelings. Our workers, farmers, and intellectuals have built the monumental creations in this land in Comrade Kim Chong-il's style, while stoutly adhering to their hammers, sickles, and brushes.

The wonderful story about the tidal land reclamation by blocking the wild and open sea in merely a few years; the miracle of building majestic and luxurious streets equal to a city like setting up pictures; and the fact that two People's Army fighters returned to the bosom of the great general, the bosom of the fatherland, from the enemy's land, crossing over the Military Demarcation Line, while singing the song of General Kim Chong-il! All these vigorously demonstrate the loyal appearance of our people who breathe and act just like their leader [yongdoja] does.

Under the situation in which the entire country is seething with the people's sheer desire to run to the grand October festival with the most glorious labor gifts, the Taean Heavy Machine Complex had an urgent task to manufacture building materials, including a large generator and cranes, and supply them to the building site of an important power plant in three months. Reduce six months to three months; make all necessary conditions with our own strength; manufacture highest-quality facilities. To these heavy demands, a young can-manufacturing worker responded, throwing out his chest: Let us make it. We are the Korean working class that has grown up in the bosom of great General Kim Chong-il, are we not?

The love of the general, who says our world is the world of the working class, makes people call out the slogan "We will do what the party decides." His trust in cooperative farm workers as the masters responsible for the country's rice supply brings about the slogan "The paddies of our cooperative farm are my own paddies." His consideration of intellectuals as our party's eternal companions, faithful supporters, and excellent advisers effects the slogan "Science has no borders, but our intellectuals have the chuche socialist fatherland."

All this shows the appearance of today's single-hearted unity. With our single-hearted unity embodied in a social and political living body, everything is achievable. Our single-hearted unity is what the imperialist allied forces fear the most and what our friends envy the most.

How great our party's mark is, which symbolizes this great unity simply with three lines and a dot! Following several of his guidances for various designs after experts drew the WPK mark ensuing the founding of the party, the great leader [suryongnim] finally personally picked up a pencil and drew a final design, which is our party's mark today, stressing: Dynamically link a hammer, a sickle, and a brush; avoid jumbling the lines from the three and make clear the point of intersection.

Looking back, how meaningful the fatherly leader's remark was! Upholding the great farsighted intent of the fatherly leader who imagined the appearance of today's single-hearted unity embodied in the purest social and political living body with the leader [suryong] at its center, the mark of the WPK is shining as the crystal of the faith and will of respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il who created the history of single-hearted unity. This is the dignified appearance of our party that the world looks up to and is the proud and majestic appearance of the WPK.

No kind of injustice in the world can separate the hammer, sickle, and brush in the mark of our party; no force can break up our firm single-hearted unity around the great leader [yongdoja]. Even if the planet is smashed, the WPK mark will rise up high above the earth as the banner of eternal unity and give brilliant beams to the hearts of tens of billions of human beings.

3. The mark of the WPK is the banner of our eternal victory

Our workers, farmers, and intellectuals have advanced while considering unity as the banner of struggle in the course of pioneering the road of revolution with blood and building the rich and powerful fatherland with creative labor. The red banner imprinted with our party's mark is a banner that provides the united ranks with infinite power and the glory of eternal victory. Victory is a signpost of hope and an ultimate goal of struggle to the people of all countries engaged in the revolution.

Everyone wants to be a winner, but victory, especially eternal victory, cannot easily be achieved. This is why people say the idiom, rise and fall together with prosperity and ruin. Looking around the world today when the 21st century is drawing near, we can proudly say that the WPK and the DPRK people, who live the chuche socialist fatherland, are able to claim to be eternal winners.

Looking at the Tower of Chuche that stands high on the Taedong riverside, a party leader of a Eastern European country recently said something significant as the one who experienced history. He said that standing before the tower, he could hear workers, peasants, intellectuals exclaim: "The winners are here, the winning party is here, and the winning country is here," highly raising the party mark. He praised that the party mark is the banner of victory mankind should bear. He witnessed the sudden collapse of his party which had a nearly 100-year history, and the tragedy that the party mark was stabbed, and the party members sold their membership like goods. His emotional remarks were a lesson of history and the truth of the times.

The mark on our party banner is the fountain of energy that gives vitality to the winning ranks. Truth is appraised by history. Since our party drew a hammer, a sickle, and a writing-brush on its banner, how vitally it has overcome the changes of the era. In the early days of the party founding, our party raised the party mark high, calling on those who have power to give power, those who have knowledge to use knowledge, and those who have money to donate money, and urging everyone who loves the country to firmly unite around the party and the leader. In doing so, the party built up a prosperous new country.

The WPK mark engraved in the hearts of the people has always been with us in struggle and life. The mark developed and led the revolution to the hill of victory like a breathing organism. During the fatherland liberation war, there were blood-stained party membership cards that came to the bosom of the great general with the souls of the heroic fighters who shed their blood to defend the fatherland. The WPK mark is imprinted on the heroic fighters' blood-stained party membership cards that are preciously preserved at the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum. The party mark that survived the flames is the appearance of the winners who won the war, and the source of the invincible might that called people to the recovery construction.

Today, our party flag with the party mark is hoisted at every major socialist construction site. A red cloth embroidered with the party mark is given to sons and daughters enlisting in the People's Army. Builders hoist the party flag at the highest point and look at it as a sign of hope, while creating their feats.

We cannot forget. Our party mark shines in the party flag that waved at every glorious convention site that stirred the world; the flag that waved at the military parade ground, mass rally sites, and sports game venues. Is this not a sign of great victory? The party mark was known to the world along with the appearance of the

Korean people who always win, and has since been engraved in the hearts of the world's people. The mark in our party flag is a great banner for the implementation of the cause for independence in the whole world. The flag of victory has no border. The world sees mankind's justice and truth, as well as a promising future, in Korea's victory. Mankind is regarding with envy the WPK flag, the flag of unity for the implementation of the cause for independence, and looking for a future in the flag.

The WPK mark is not flinched by the dark clouds of imperialism, neither discolored by the yellow cloud of capitalism. The WPK mark is the passion of mankind, the pulse of the times, and the compass of the revolutionary unity, leading all people to victory. The more we look at our party mark, the more we believe that nothing better symbolizes the unity, which is the means of the revolution and the ideology of the popular masses, than the party mark. The world's progressive people, who struggle to defend and realize independence, are vigorously advancing for the victory of the cause for independence, bearing deep in their hearts the profound meaning of our party mark.

Looking at our party mark, which signifies our party's glorious revolutionary history and promises the WPK's future, we come to think about the revolutionary road ahead of us. Along with the advancing revolution, the generation has changed. Hammers, sickles, and brushes are now in the hands of the sons and daughters, and grandchildren of the previous generation of the revolution. The road of the Korean revolution, on which we have to keep the will of the great leader [suryong] and complete the chuche revolutionary cause, is long and thorny.

We are holding the WPK mark, the immortal legacy that the great leader left for the era and history, higher than priceless assets and our own life. When the 50th anniversary of the WPK's founding is coming nearer, numerous meritorious people are submitting applications to join the WPK.

Because we have come to know for a fact that victory and honor and eternal life lie in becoming a member of the WPK led by respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il, we consider it the greatest happiness and boundless honor to hold in our bosoms a membership card on which the WPK mark is stamped. Likewise, our party mark is in the hearts of tens of millions of people.

Yesterday's revolutionary warriors who had grown in the bosom of the great leader defended our party mark while loudly chanting "Long live great General Kim Il-song!" Meanwhile, today's warriors who have grown in the bosom of the great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il will defend this sacred mark while loudly chanting "Long live great General Kim Chong-il!"

The WPK mark is immediately our party and the sacred image of respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il. The WPK members and people are living while looking at the ever-burning light from the window of the party center and always cherishing in their hearts the WPK mark, as well as the party banner which is flying high throughout the world.

Comrade Kim Chong-il is with us. We will be victorious because there is respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il.

We like to hold our party mark in our bosoms, because it gives us confidence in victory and the future whenever we look at them. How will we be able to overcome our boundless emotion when the WPK mark, which is the image of our leader [suryong], our party, and our people and that of chuche Korea, shines in the vanguard of the single-heartedly united ranks during the grand festival of October where joys will mount? Not only old anti-Japanese fighters and war veterans but chollima standard bearers and young people of new generations will emotionally look at the party mark with great pride as victors. And, the whole world will wish us a brilliant future.

Look at the WPK mark! And, it will shine brilliantly just like respected and beloved General Kim Chong-il is broadly smiling to us like the sun, and just like the people who cannot live even for a moment away from his bosom are smiling happily.

Truly, because there is the respected and beloved general, there are the fatherland and us. And, because their is the respected and beloved general, our party is brilliant, and the WPK mark is eternal.

The WPK mark is displaying throughout the world the solemn spirit of the Kim Il-song nation, which is defending respected and beloved General Kim Chong-il, who is the destiny of the fatherland, that of the party, and that of the people, and who is cultivating the most sacred cause of mankind!

Be brilliant and immortal, our party mark! It is the WPK's banner of eternal victory and the supreme ideal of mankind's happy life. When the revolutionary red flag on which the WPK's brilliant mark is stamped flies high at the peak of victory on the day the chuche revolutionary cause is completed, the WPK members and people will shout hurrah thunderously. We will give a hurrah for the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, as well as for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the symbol of the ever-victorious WPK, at the top of our voice!

Choe Tae-pok Report on WPK Anniversary

SK0610120495 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1115 GMT 6 Oct 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 6 (KCNA) — Choe Tae-pok, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK], delivered a report titled "The WPK Is a Great Revolutionary Party of the Working Class in the Era of Independence Which Leads the Chuche Revolutionary Cause to Victory" at the national seminar marking the 50th anniversary of the WPK held in Pyongyang on October 5.

The reporter said that the WPK is the party of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and its history is precisely a history of his great revolutionary activities.

The reporter said:

Fifty years has passed since the WPK declared its founding, but it has a 70-year-long history and great tradition, taking it into consideration that the historical root of the party began to strike under the banner of the down-with-imperialism union (DIU).

The WPK is the revolutionary party of the working class which was built and developed with the great chuche idea and the chuche-based theory of party building as its sole guideline, the first of its kind in history.

The reporter quoted the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as saying:

"The history of our party building is the history of brilliantly implementing the chuche idea and translating into reality the idea and theory of building the party on the basis of the chuche idea under Comrade Kim Il-song's leadership."

The reporter further said:

The chuche-based theory on party building is the ideological and theoretical summing up of the historical fighting experience and exploits of Comrade Kim Il-song in building a working-class party of the new type in accordance with the requirement of the new historic time. At the same time, it is the ideological and theoretical summing up of the brilliant fighting experience and exploits of respected General Kim Chong-il in applying it in conformity with the new stage of the development of the party and the revolution to imbue the whole party and society with the revolutionary idea of the leader.

Our party has been able to pave the correctest road of building a revolutionary party of the working class in the era of independence without any slightest deviation even when others were making mistakes and undergoing vicissitudes under the influence of flunkeyism and dogmatism. This is because it was founded and has been strengthened and developed with the chuche-based theory of party building as its guideline.

The undying exploits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il in the building of our party are that they built our party into an independent party, into a mass party of the working masses and into a motherly party.

Under the energetic leadership of Comrade Kim Chong-il, our party has been converted into an integral whole of ideology and purpose in which the whole party breathes, thinks and acts in accordance with the idea of the leader and into an organisation of a singlehearted unity around the leader on the basis of the revolutionary obligation and comradeship. And it has been strengthened into an organisation of concerted action with steel-like organisation and discipline which is acting under the monolithic guidance of the leader and into a powerful guiding political organisation which is putting the guidance of the leader over the whole society into practice with the main emphasis laid on the work among the people.

It was thanks to the wise leadership and revolutionary steps of the respected general for the building of a motherly party that our party has developed into a party which is conducting its activities with the slogan "We serve the people!" as its basic programme and into a great party in which the working-class character and the mass and popular character are closely combined with each other and which represents the interests of the working people and takes meticulous care of their destinies in a responsible way.

The reporter elaborated on the remarkable changes made by the WPK in the revolution and the construction under the tested leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il over the past 50 years.

Even under the difficult condition in which the country was divided and was very backward for centuries and class enemies were engaged in subversive acts and sabotages and opportunism of all types was prevalent, our party thoroughly carried out the new social revolution of two stages in a historically short period and thus built the most advanced socialist system. And it converted our country into a powerful socialist country which is independent, self-supporting and self-reliant in defence, paving a unique road of socialist construction.

Our party has been able to perform remarkable exploits by leading the popular masses' cause of independence to a brilliant victory because it thoroughly applied the chuche-based principles and methods of leadership in the revolution and construction under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il.

It has consolidated the driving force of the revolution into an invincible force based on the singlehearted unity of the leader, the party and the masses by strengthening itself and firmly rallying all the people around the party and the leader and enhanced the role of the driving force to the maximum by implementing the revolutionary mass line and establishing the socialist way of politics. This is the most valuable success which cannot be compared with anything, and herein lies the secret of all the victories of our party in the revolution and construction.

Our party firmly maintained the independent and creative stand in the whole course of the revolution and construction, not playing into hands of others nor relying on others' strength under any condition and thus wiped out flunkeyism and dogmatism which poisons our people's consciousness of national independence and which did a great deal of harm to the revolution, and established chuche in ideology and independence in politics and built a solid independent national economy which can firmly ensure happy material and cultural life of our people and a powerful self-reliant defense forces which can reliably defend the security of the country.

Our party has resolutely defended the socialist principles without any concession with a sure faith in socialism, with the result that it could firmly defend our socialism and consolidate our country into a powerful bulwark of the world socialist movement under the severe circumstances in which socialism suffered setbacks and ruling socialist parties collapsed in various countries.

Our party has built with its experienced and tested guidance a chuche-based socialism based on the motto of Comrade Kim Il-song "The people are my god" and the absolute worship of respected General Kim Chong-il for the people on this land, which was very backward for centuries and suffered an eclipse, trampled underfoot by the imperialists. This is another undying exploit of our party which is noteworthy in its history spanning 50 years. For these great exploits, our party enjoys absolute support and trust of our people and serves as a banner of the victory of socialism among the revolutionary peoples and communists over the world, the reporter stressed.

Daily Observes CHOSON SINBO Anniversary

SK1010122895 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1101 GMT 10 Oct 95

["NODONG SINMUN Observes 50th Founding Anniversary of CHOSON SINBO" — KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 10 (KCNA) — NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an editorial article to the 50th founding anniversary of CHOSON SINBO, a mouthpiece of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon).

CHOSON SINBO, true to the glorious tradition of revolutionary media of the Workers' Party of Korea, was founded under the wise guidance and meticulous care of the great leader President Kim Il-song on October 10, 1945.

The foundation of the newspaper was an epoch-making event in strengthening and developing the movement of Koreans in Japan and in ideological and political life of Koreans in Japan, the article says, and goes on:

The CHOSON SINBO office now publishes various kinds of newspapers and periodicals, including the daily CHOSON SINBO, in five languages and distributes them to more than 150 countries, developing to be a powerful and authoritative media organ unprecedented in the world's history of overseas nationals' media.

CHOSON SINBO takes the work of upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il with loyalty as its key point in edition activities, thereby greatly contributing to preparing the officials of Chongnyon and Koreans in Japan to be chuche-type revolutionaries and genuine patriots intensely loyal to them and to helping promote all activities of Chongnyon as required by the chuche idea.

The newspaper has been creditably fulfilling its duty as a spokesman of the democratic and national rights and interests of Koreans in Japan and the role of an organizer and an educator in making the officials and compatriots turn out as one in the patriotic work for the prosperity and development of the socialist motherland, accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and strengthening international solidarity.

All successes and exploits achieved by CHOSON SINBO in the past 50 years are a precious fruition of the wise guidance and loving care of Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il as well as a brilliant victory of the chuche-based ideology on media work.

The people in the motherland including men of the press are firmly convinced that the journalists, editors and workers of the CHOSON SINBO, a chuche-oriented newspaper of compatriots overseas, will, in the future, too, splendidly discharge the mission and role as a creditable helper of the patriotic work of Chongnyon and a spokesman of the will and interests of Koreans in Japan true to the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Anniversary of WPK Founding Celebrated Overseas

SK1110102295 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 11 Oct 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 11 (KCNA) — Meetings, film shows, photo exhibitions and other ceremonies took place in Cuba, Peru, Mexico, India, Bulgaria, Italy, Russia, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Togo and many other countries of the world to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK].

Reports and speeches were made at the celebrations.

Angel Castro Lavarello, president of the National Executive Committee of the Left Revolutionary Union of Peru, in a speech said that thanks to the wise guidance of the great General Kim Chong-il, the immortal chuche idea, and the unity and cohesion of the party and the popular masses, the Workers' Party of Korea will remain the party of Comrade Kim Il-song for ever and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will shine as a powerful socialist country independent, self-sufficient and self-reliant.

A member of the National Political Committee of the Mexican Workers' Party, in a speech said that revolutionary parties and people of the world are looking up to the Workers' Party of Korea as the beacon of hope. The future of the WPK is bright because it is led by respected Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is creditably carrying forward the cause of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, he added.

Valeriy Skurlatov, chairman of the Russian Free Patriotic Party for "Revival", said in his report at a celebration that led by the great leaders, the Korean people have become the most dignified people in the world. The 50 years of the Workers' Party of Korea are a history of the great exploits of the leaders, he said.

Celebration meetings held in Peru, Bulgaria, Tanzania, India, and Zimbabwe adopted letters and congratulatory messages to the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Mass Gymnastic Display Celebrates Anniversary

SK1010151895 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 10 Oct 95

["Mass Gymnastic Display To Celebrate 50th WPK Anniversary" — KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 10 (KCNA) — The grand mass gymnastic display "50 Years of Glory Under Banner of Chuche Idea" involving 100,000 school youths and children in Pyongyang was held at the Kim Il-song Stadium located at the foot of Moran Hill in Pyongyang today to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Workers' Party oforea [WPK].

The great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, chairman of the National Defence Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, appeared on the platform amidst the playing of the welcome music.

The moment, the stormy cheers of "hurrah!" burst forth, waves of welcoming flowers rolled and thousands of air balloons soared in the air.

Appearing in the background stand were letters reading "Celebration 50th" and "Highest glory to the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il", a portrait of Comrade Kim Chong-il and letters reading "Present-day honor of having the general" and a splendid basket of welcoming flowers.

Also seen in the background stand were "The leader will always be with us", "We yearn for the smile as bright as sunlight" and other letters, a picture of Kumsusan Memorial Palace and a portrait of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Among the platform party were Vice-presidents Yi Chong-ok, Pak Song-chol and Kim Yong-chu and Premier Kang Song-san, who are Politburo members of the WPK Central Committee, and other senior party and state officials.

The platform was also occupied by Ho Chong-man, chief vice- chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and head of the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the WPK, Choe Pyong-cho, vice-chairman of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee and head of the delegation of the Korean traders and industrialists in Japan to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the WPK, and So Man-sol, vice-chairman of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee.

Taking up the stand were delegates to the celebrations of the 50th anniversary of the WPK, senior officials of the party and power bodies, administrative and economic organs and public organisations, generals of the Korean People's Army, heroes and heroines and persons of distinguished services.

The reviewing stand was taken by members of the congratulatory group of the National Democratic Front of South Korea, the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the WPK, the letter-carrying relay group, Chongnyon delegations and home-visiting groups.

Invited to see the performance of the mass gymnastic display were foreign diplomatic envoys in Pyongyang.

The mass gymnastic display began with the playing of the immortal song of praise "Song of General Kim Il-song" and the autograph of Comrade Kim Chong-il "50 years of glory under banner of chuche idea" appeared on the background stand.

The mass gymnastic display depicted on a large epic canvas of physical culture and sports and art, the imperishable revolutionary feats of President Kim Il-song, who founded the WPK and strengthened and developed it into a revolutionary party of chuche type and the revolutionary exploits of Comrade Kim Chong-il, who has strengthened and developed the WPK into an invincible party united firm around the leader.

It powerfully demonstrated the invariable faith and will of the Korean people and the People's Army soldiers to more stubbornly fight for the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of chuche under the leadership of Comrade Kim Chong-il, true to the behests of President Kim Il-song.

Torchlight Procession Marks WPK Anniversary

SK1010152495 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1520 GMT 10 Oct 95

["Evening Gala and Torchlight Procession" — KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 10 (KCNA) — A grand evening gala of youths and students in Pyongyang and 100,000 youth torchlight procession took place at the Kim Il-song Square [as received] this evening to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK].

Put up at the square were a portrait of the great leader President Kim Il-song, the founder and leader of the Workers' Party of Korea, and slogan boards reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the glorious Workers' Party of Korea!"

The great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, chairman of the National Defence Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, appeared in the platform amidst the playing of the welcome music.

The moment, the stormy cheers of "hurrah" burst forth and thousands of fireworks were set off.

When the song "The Leader Will Always Be With Us" was sung in chorus at the square in a blaze of lights, youths and students danced graceful dances of celebration, with infinite joy and happiness of bringing into full bloom the ideal and hope of the youth in the embrace of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The evening was getting even more impressive with young boys and girls dancing to the tune of the melodies of the revolutionary and romantic songs "Fortune of Korea," "Youth Shines Thanks to the Workers' Party" and "Let Us Hold High the Red Flag" and colorful numbers given by dancers on the stage of celebration.

The evening gala was followed by the torchlight procession of 100,000 people.

Comrade Kim Chong-il handed over torchlights to a young man and woman.

Proudly passing by the platform were ranks depicting the emblem of the Workers' Party of Korea with their torchlights, with the flag bearing a portrait of the great leader President Kim Il-song in the van, ranks of anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, heroes and heroines of the republic, students of the Mangyongdae and Nampo Revolutionary Schools and ranks of youths and students depicting letters reading "Kim Il-song," "Ever-victorious Workers' Party," "Army-people unity," "Harmonious whole," "My country, my motherland" and "Rifle and bomb" with torchlights.

The celebrations demonstrated the invincible might of the Korean youths who have risen up like mountain in a struggle for the prosperity and development of the country and the motherland and the accomplishment of the socialist cause under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, forming a harmonious whole with the Workers' Party of Korea for ever.

Art Performances Held on WPK Anniversary

SK1010111595 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1053 GMT 10 Oct 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 10 (KCNA) — The music and dance performance "Tens of Millions of Yi Following the Party" by the artistes of the Mansudae Art Troupe, the revolutionary opera "Sea of Love" and the music and dance performance by the artistes of the Korean People's Army Song and Dance

Ensemble are being given in celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK].

"Tens of Millions of Yi Following the Party" consists of the chorus "Song of General Kim Il-song", dance "Benevolence of the Leader", mixed orchestra and chorus "Thunder on Chong-il Peak" and other numbers.

The performers impressively show the revolutionary will of the Korean people to further glorify the immortal revolutionary feats performed by the great leader President Kim Il-song who founded the revolutionary party of chuche type, holding him in high esteem as the sun of chuche for all ages.

The revolutionary opera "Sea of Love" is a work adapted from the multi-part feature film "The Nation and Destiny" (working class part) which was created and completed as a monumental masterpiece of the era under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

It stresses through the heroic struggle of the workers of the Kangson Steel Complex who effect collective innovations in the increased production of iron that our life and future are kept in bloom and firmly guaranteed only in the bosom of the party and the leader.

The performers of the Korean People's Army Song and Dance Ensemble put on the stage the song and dance "Under the Banner of the Party" and "The Leader Will Always Be With Us", the men's chorus "Salute to You" and other numbers.

They vividly show the unshakable faith and will of the People's Army soldiers to defend the chuche revolutionary cause with arms and accomplish it, flying the red flag of the revolution under the leadership of Comrade Kim Chong-il, holding President Kim Il-song, the founder of the WPK, in high esteem forever.

These art performances are on show at the East Pyongyang Grand Theatre, the April 25 House of Culture and the Pyongyang Grand Theatre. They were appreciated on October 9 by Premier Kang Song- san, Vice-Presidents Pak Song-chol, Yi Chong-ok, Kim Yong-ju and Kim Pyong-sik and other senior party and government officials, delegates to the celebrations of the 50th anniversary of the WPK and members of the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan led by Ho Chong-man, chief vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the WPK and other delegations and visiting groups of Chongnyon.

Part of Documentary Film on Kim Il-song Released

SK0910213295 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1540 GMT 9 Oct 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 9 (KCNA) — "For Holding the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song in High Esteem For All Ages," 7th part of the documentary film "The Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Is Immortal," has been released on the threshold of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The film vividly shows the noble traits of the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who has made tireless efforts with intense loyalty to President Kim Il-song to invariably hold him in high esteem as the leader of the Workers' Party of Korea and revolution and keep his idea, feats and traits shining forever.

Comrade Kim Chong-il is the greatest man who enjoys high respect and reverence from all the people for his undying feats for the party and revolution and for the time and history. But he, regarding himself as a soldier of President Kim Il-song, has made every possible effort to hold him in great esteem as the sun.

He made sure that his statues were erected on Mansu Hill and other significant places and the tower of the chuche idea, the International Friendship Exhibition, monuments to his on-the-spot guidance, etc. were built so that the revolutionary feats of President Kim Il-song always remain shining.

The film shows that Comrade Kim Chong-il, considering it most important in all his thought and activities to ensure the president's wellbeing and longevity, made great efforts for the purpose without taking a rest.

He personally made a test flight aboard a plane which would be used by the president and saw a train and boat for him to confirm their safe operation.

The songs "Song of Loyalty" and "We Wish the Leader Good Health and Long Life" loved by the Korean people are associated with Comrade Kim Chong-il's best wishes for the president's long life in good health.

The film also shows that after the president passed away, Comrade Kim Chong-il has set a noble example of infinite loyalty and filial duty and a strong sense of communist morality and obligation in holding him in high esteem as the eternal leader of the Workers' Party and people of Korea and the sun of chuche.

Comrade Kim Chong-il saw to it that the funeral ceremony, the national memorial service and all other ceremonies for President Kim Il-song were held on a wide scale in our way, departing from precedents.

He also made sure that the epic "Comrade Kim Il-song, Our Eternal Leader" and the song "The Leader Will Always Be With Us" were created as monumental masterpieces of the time and Kumsusan Memorial Palace was built successfully as the supreme holy place of chuche to preserve President Kim Il-song in state.

Daily's Essay on 'Comrade Kim Il-song's Party'

SK1110101695 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1008 GMT 11 Oct 95

["Party of Comrade Kim Il-song" — KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 11 (KCNA) — Comrade Kim Il-song's party; this is an eternal symbol of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] which the communists and people of Korea always cherish in life and struggle, as well as an immortal image of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

This is stressed in a political essay of NODONG SINMUN today titled "Comrade Kim Il-song's Party".

The author of the essay says:

The august name and great image of the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il-song represent the matchless might, absolute prestige and the supreme attraction of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The WPK breathes with the great name and the immortal image of respected Comrade Kim Il-song as vital energies, and it is a locomotive of great revolution that rushes along the orbit of independence, the cause of Comrade Kim Il-song, by uniting the people with its invincible authority and might.

The WPK is the party of Comrade Kim Il-song forever and, at the same time, the great image of Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Comrade Kim Il-song is precisely Comrade Kim Chong-il and the latter is none other than the WPK.

With the great Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is the same as Comrade Kim Il-song in ideology, leadership, virtues and personality, at its head, the WPK will always remain the party of Comrade Kim Il-song and the great party of inheritance as well no matter how much time may pass and how many generations may change.

Like the august name of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song the great name of Comrade Kim Chong-il is the matchless might that makes any formidable imperialists shudder, an all-embracing attraction that unites the Korean people, the Korean nation and the whole mankind around it and an absolute prestige that leads the movement for the revival of world's socialism and the human cause independence.

The Korean people will get rallied, as firm as rock, around Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is as good as Comrade Kim Il-song, fortify the integrated whole and singlehearted unity of the leader, the party and the masses in every way, thus resolutely defend general Kim Chong-il with the whole party, all people and the whole army becoming rifles and bombs, so as to glorify the WPK forever as the party of Comrade Kim Il-song.

Pomminnyon Urges Realization of Founding Proposal

SK1010122095 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1033 GMT 10 Oct 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 10 (KCNA) — Paek In-chun, chairman of the North side headquarters of the National Alliance for the Country's Reunification (Pomminnyon), issued a press statement on October 9 on the lapse of 15 years since the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo (DCRK) was published.

He declared that the North side headquarters of Pomminnyon would always take the van in the struggle to realise the DCRK founding proposal associated with the noble patriotism of respected President Kim Il-song.

Recalling that at the 6th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on October 10, 1980, President Kim Il-song put forward the epochal proposal for national reunification that the North and the South should found the DCRK, a unified state, on the basis of confederation, Paek In-chun said:

This proposal is a patriotic reunification one made by the president placing the nation above the idea and ideal and a great charter for peaceful reunification based on national reconciliation and unity, not confrontation and war between the North and the South. It indicates a reasonable and realistic way of national reunification by which the country will be easily reunified with the internal force of the nation, when all the fellow countrymen pool their efforts and work together.

So, as soon as the proposal for founding the DCRK was published, our nation actively supported it and relentlessly struggled for its realisation. The number of supporters and sympathizers for this proposal has expanded and movement for reunification through confederation has grown with the passage of days.

The Kim Yong-sam group of South Korea, however, are cracking down upon the pro-reunification figures and students who are supporting the proposal for reunification through confederation, branding their support as "pro-North," "pro-communism" and "enemy-benefiting act" by invoking the "National Security Law."

It would be a miscalculation if the Kim Yong-sam group think that they can dampen the ever-growing feelings of the people at home and abroad for reunification based on confederacy at the point of bayonets and force their idea and system upon the North to realise the "unification of systems."

In order to reunify the country in the 1990s in conformity with the aspirations and desire of all the fellow countrymen, the North and the South should found the DCRK, a pan-national unified state based on confederation. This is the only way for the country's reunification.

Paek In-chun called upon Pomminnyon organisations and Koreans at home and abroad to rise vigorously in the patriotic struggle for the reunification in the 1990s, keeping a tight hold on the proposal for reunification through confederacy as a reunification way common to the nation. He also called upon progressive political parties, organisations and peaceloving people of the world to lift up their voices of support and solidarity for the Korean nation's just cause of reunification.

Party's Guide for Socialist Cause Stressed

SK1010054695 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2245 GMT 6 Oct 95

[Unattributed talk: "Our Party Is the Guide of Socialist Cause"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Today, our party members and working people are significantly greeting the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] with a high sense of national pride and honor.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il, the WPK has persistently embarked upon the sacred road to achieve our nation's cause for independence by overcoming the ardent trials over the past 50 years. Also, it has gained an immortal achievement that will shine forever in the history of the fatherland.

Our people are full of warm gratitude for our party, which has given a true life to them by leading the chuche socialist cause to the brilliant victory, endlessly admiring it as the motherly party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has indicated that in our country, the socialist cause has been victoriously advanced under the leadership of our party, and that it can be brilliantly consummated in the future under the party's leadership.

Our party is the chuche-style revolutionary party with a high sense of authority and dignity, as well as the great guide that leads the socialist cause to the victory. In fulfilling our people's socialist cause, our party's leadership is the lifeline.

The working class party is the general staff of the revolution, as well as the guiding force of the society. No political organization can represent the party's leadership position and role in fulfilling the socialists, communist cause. The party's leadership position is firm and absolute in fulfilling the socialist cause. In essence, the party's leadership for the socialist cause is the political leadership that presents the scientific revolutionary line, strategy, and tactics; that organizes and mobilizes the popular masses to achieve them; and that resolutely adheres to the socialist principle, the working class' revolutionary principle. Along the most straightforward road, the socialist cause can be victoriously advanced only by the role as an organizer and guide of the party.

As the general staff of our revolution, the WPK has presented the most correct and chuche-oriented struggling line, strategy, and tactics and, successfully advanced the socialist cause on these basis. Because the socialist cause is the difficult and complicated work that should embark upon the untrodden road by going through a serious class struggle, if there are no correct struggling line, strategy, and tactics, we cannot successfully pioneer the cause.

The strategic and tactical leadership for the socialist cause can be fulfilled by the working class party that exactly elucidates the future road of the social and revolutionary development, and that can organize and mobilize a broad popular masses. Our party is successfully leading the socialist cause without the slightest deviation and vicissitudes, presenting the most correct and revolutionary lines and policies for the socialist construction, including the general line for the socialist, communist construction that the three revolutions added to the people's regime makes communism.

Our party's lines and policies for the socialist construction are the encyclopedic guideline that clearly resolve all problems arising in fulfilling the socialist cause, including the essential characteristics of socialism and its superiority, direction and form of the socialist construction, and the method of its implementation.

Today, the most unique and superior socialism centering on the popular masses has been constructed in our country and, also, it is victoriously advancing along the new creative road. This is because our party has the correct line and policy for the chuche-oriented socialist construction.

Also, our party is victoriously advancing the socialist cause by strengthening the main force of the revolution and by enhancing its role. Strengthening the main force of the revolution and enhancing its role are the basic problems in fulfilling the socialist cause. The main force of the revolution is the united body of the leader [suryong], the party, and the masses. The socialist society is the society where the popular masses are masters, as well as the society that can be developed by the creation of the popular masses, who are firmly united around the party and the leader [suryong]. Therefore, we should thoroughly arm the popular masses with the independent consciousness and firmly unite them around the party to strengthen the main force of the revolution, as well as to enhance their revolutionary zeal and creation to the utmost. Then, we can successfully carry out the socialist construction.

Our party has always given priority to enhancing the main force of the socialist construction, constantly consolidating the work to strengthen the main force of the revolution in comply with the development of the revolution and construction at a higher level. In addition, it has strongly armed all people with the chuche idea and the party's line and policy, which are the embodiment of the chuche idea. As a result, it has thoroughly established chuche in ideology, as well as firmly united the masses around the party — organizationally, ideologically, morally, and with a sense of obligation. By so doing, it has strengthened and developed the revolutionary ranks into a sociopolitical body, an independent chuche of the revolution.

Our socialism is a just society in which the party and people share their destiny based on their strong blood relationship.

Along with the strengthening of the main force of the revolution, our party has constantly advanced the socialist cause by enhancing the revolutionary zeal and the boundless creation of the popular masses to the utmost.

Thanks to the wise leadership of our party, we are vigorously carrying out the revolution and construction without the slightest stagnation and stalemate along the single road of an upsurge. The grand monumental creations built everywhere in the country — including the Sohae Lockgate our people has built by damming out 20-ri [word indistinct] sea and the unique party founding monument of our own style which has been outstandingly completed — as well as the innovative and heroic feats gained in all sectors of the socialist construction are the clear demonstration of our party's wisdom of the leadership.

In addition, our party is brilliantly safeguarding and adhering to the socialist cause and honor by consistently maintaining the revolutionary principle in fulfilling the socialist cause. To endlessly consummate the socialist cause, we should consistently adhere to the socialist principle in the revolution and construction. Adhering to the revolutionary principle in the socialist construction means that we should endlessly adhere to and embody the popular masses' basic demand for independence and their interest.

In the course of the socialist construction, the environment and condition of struggle can be changed, but the popular masses' basic demand and position to achieve independence cannot be changed. To endlessly consummate the socialist cause, we should consistently adhere to the revolutionary principle that safeguards and embodies the popular masses' independence.

The history in the revolutionary struggle shows that if we adhere to the revolutionary principle, we can advance the socialist cause by overcoming any difficulties and trials, but if we discard it, the socialist cause can be discolored and failed in a halfway.

In recent years, socialism has collapsed and capitalism has restored in the former USSR and East European countries. This is because they failed to consistently adhere to the revolutionary principle. Because our party has a high sense of revolutionary principle that firmly adheres to the working class position and the socialist basic ideology, it is displaying the honor as the great guide of the socialist cause.

First of all, our party has built, consolidated, and developed the socialist system in accordance with the basic demand and interests of the popular masses. In all sectors of the revolution and construction, it has thoroughly maintained the socialist principle and method. The more the imperialists and all kinds of reactionaries are strengthening their anti-revolutionary and anti-socialist offensive that infringes upon the popular masses' independent interests, the more our party is resolutely adhering to and implementing the revolutionary principle.

The working class party's revolutionary principle in the socialist construction can be importantly expressed in the way it deals with the imperialists' anti-socialist plots. Our party has constantly advanced the socialist cause by smashing the imperialists' maneuvers at every step, while firmly adhering to the revolutionary principle and organizing and mobilizing the people. Also, it has highly displayed the superiority of the socialism of our own style.

Thanks to the leadership of the WPK, which has consistently and resolutely adhered to in the whole course of the revolutionary struggle, our people are vigorously embarking upon the road of victory by further upholding the socialist banner under the unprecedented, sharp, and complicated environment in which the imperialists' anti-revolutionary offensive is intensified.

Truly, because of the outstanding and seasoned leadership of our party, the socialist cause has been firmly safeguarded and adhered to in our country and, also, is being victoriously advanced. Therefore, a large number of the progressive people throughout the world are now participating in the work to restore socialism by endlessly admiring our party as the great party that consummates the socialist cause to the end, thus following the example of ours.

The respected and beloved General Kim Chong-il, another great leader [suryong], is now standing in the van of our party. The leadership of our party that has brilliantly led the chuche socialist cause is just the great leadership of the respected and beloved general.

Our people will more vigorously advance the socialist cause by upholding the banner of the chuche idea under the great leadership of the WPK, an organizer and guide of all victories, thus more highly upholding the respected and beloved General Kim Chong-il as the sun of the nation.

Japan, South Denounced on Plane Exchange

SK1010033395 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1223 GMT 3 Oct 95

[Commentary by Yun Pyong-son: "Military Collusion That Has Reached a Dangerous Stage"]

[FBIS Translated Text] According to a report, Japan and South Korea are considering exchange visits by transport planes between the Japan Self-Defense Air Force and the South Korean puppet Air Force as early as next year.

Noting that the C-130 transport plane of the puppet Air Force and the C-1 transport plane of the Air Self-Defense Force can fly between the Japanese Air Self-Defense Force's Irima base in Saitama Prefecture and the puppet Air Force base in Osan, and that they may even be used to transport troops, the Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets are making this out to be a symbol of so-called defense exchange.

This clearly shows what a dangerous stage the military collusion between the Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets has reached, causing great worries for our people and the people in the Asian region.

As everyone knows, the military collusion between the Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets have continued for quite sometime. However, it has been pushed forward in a more full-fledged manner in recent years since the most vicious pro-U.S., pro-Japanese flunkeyist traitor Kim Yong-sam came to power.

Mutual visits have been made and frequent conferences have been held between military leaders, including the visit to Japan by Yi Pyong-tae, then puppet defense minister, in April last year, and field-grade officers have been dispatched between the puppet armed forces and the Japanese Ground, Maritime, and Air Self-Defense Forces to study in each other's area.

In December last year, the puppet Naval fleet entered a Japanese port, and next year, a fleet of several Japanese Maritime Self- Defense Force ships is expected to visit South Korea.

Last July, a top-secret conference was held to discuss close military cooperation between Japan and South Korea in Tokyo with the participation of the Japanese and South Korean diplomatic and military officials, such as joint exercises and training and mutual utilization of transport planes.

It is a development not to be overlooked that mutual visits of transport planes are under review at a time like this.

One can well assess the motive of the Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets in considering the dispatch of transport planes in addition to the mutual dispatch of fleets. The Kim Yong-sam puppet clique, which is in a crisis of isolation and rejection within and without, is attempting to sustain the remainder of its filthy life by intensifying military collusion with the Japanese reactionaries and hopes to realize its ambition for northward invasion with their help.

Meanwhile, Japanese reactionaries who have been resuscitated and rearmed to emerge as a dangerous aggressive force in Asia, are attempting to realize their old dream of the great East-Asian coprosperity sphere.

However, the Japanese Constitution prohibits Japan from dispatching armed forces of the Self-Defense Forces overseas. Therefore, they are scheming to dispatch the Japanese forces to South Korea, using the Kim Yong-sam puppet clique as a cat's paw and guide for aggression and under the pretext of exchange and reciprocal visits, and to open a way for this through the dispatch of a fleet and a transport plane.

It is clear to everyone that once the Japanese warships and transport plane are dispatched to South Korea next year, it will become a regular practice, leading to a massive entry into South Korea of troops of the three services of the Japanese armed forces. It was quite natural for a Japanese paper to note that the unprecedented dispatch of a Japanese Self-Defense Forces plane to South Korea will lead to full-fledged troop exchanges.

The intensification of the criminal military collusion between the Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets shows that it is becoming a dangerous hot-bed for the provocation of a new war and that the reinvasion of the Japanese reactionaries is not a possibility of a distant future, but an imminent reality. At the same time, it further aggravates the tension on the Korean peninsula and gravely threatens peace and security in Korea and Asia. It is quite natural for our people and the people of Asia to look out for the open military collusion between Japan and South Korea with proper alertness.

The Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets are attempting to realize something by military collusion, but this is an anachronistic fancy that will never bring a good result to them.

The Japanese reactionaries, who are attempting to repeat the history of aggression forgetting the humiliating defeat they suffered in the past, should clearly know that it is the way to their ruin and act with discretion. The Kim Yong-sam ring should immediately stop the criminal antinational scheme of harming the fellow countrymen in collusion with foreign forces.

South Korea

Discontent With U.S. Over Defense Issues Noted

SK0710131895 Seoul SISA JOURNAL in Korean 12 Oct 95 p 20-24

[Article by Kim Tang: "Self-Reliant National Defense Suffocated Under the Shadow of U.S. Weapons"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Is the ROK a prey to the United States? The ROK-U.S. relations today, particularly military relations, are comparable to a "mole-hunting" game. The mole, called the ROK, occasionally struggles to break through the U.S. regulations and pressure, but always fails in the attempt beaten precisely by the U.S. hammer. This was revealed in the final session of the parliamentary investigation of state affairs by the 14th National Assembly.

Every year, when the regular session of the National Assembly is convened, various government departments are busier than ever, lobbying for the next year's state budget, preparing for the parliamentary investigation of state affairs, and negotiating with the United States in connection with relations between two countries bound by various memoranda of understanding.

By that time, the pressure put by the U.S. Government adds to its intensity. The U.S. Government even "adjusts" the ROK Government's next year budget to carry through the U.S. interests. This sometimes appears in the form of a "strategic support" for some departments to reflect the U.S. interests in the next year's budget.

In this, the big part of the budget that cannot be seen by the observers' eye is the "security expenses" which include the defense- sharing and military trade. The classic method of "artillery support" is made by spreading a rumor on the North Korean moves to strengthen its war preparations and combat capability and the danger of a war on the Korean peninsula. This was the case last year and the year before last. In case this fails to produce a desired effect, the U.S. Government is ready with a secret card, namely, the "ultimatum" of hinting that the United States might withdraw its forces from the ROK.

The deficit in trade in the military sector is not reflected in the balance of payments statistics

The ultimate objective of the rumor on the danger and the withdrawal of U.S. troops is to promote U.S. interests. Moreover, the previous governments, which lacked legitimacy, had to sustain their power under the shadow of the U.S. interests.

In this connection, lawmaker Yim Pok-chin, from the National Congress for New Politics, made an important note in the recent parliamentary investigation of state affairs, that is, the rulers of the Fifth and Sixth Republic used the military to prolong their power by falsifying the statistics for the balance of payments. To prove his assertion, lawmaker Yim noted the disparity between the trade statistics of the Korean Foreign Trade Association omitting the military trade and the statistics of the Ministry of National Defense Acquisition Policy Bureau on "the Status of Military Trade With the United States."

According to the evidence put forth by lawmaker Yim, the trade surplus with the United States for 1988-1991 the government published at that time was $15.4 billion. But this figure omitted the military trade deficit of about $6 billion amounting to 40 percent of the said trade surplus. This omission of figures was confirmed in the yearly trade statistics published by the Office of Customs Administration [OCA]. Lawmaker Yim maintains that according to a testimony by a relevant section chief of the OCA, there was outside pressure demanding that the military trade statistics be omitted from the trade statistics prepared by the OCA's computation department.

As a political reason for omitting the military trade deficit with the United States and inflating the trade surplus with the United States, lawmaker Yim noted: The Fifth Republic regime, which was under the advantage of a low international interest rate, low raw material prices, and low petroleum prices (1986-1988) publicized to the people as if the ROK had been transformed from a "foreign debt state" into a "creditor power;" the Fifth Republic regime needed to use this "rosy fantasy" to create power in the Sixth and Fifth Republic regimes, which lacked legitimacy, intentionally omitted the military trade deficit with the United States to calm down the anti-Americant sentiment that spread extensively in the university campuses and the people in those days.

Irrespective of the political reason, the problem is that there is evidence that the Defense Ministry in those days formulated the defense policy without being aware that the military trade deficit with the United States, which amounted to $1 billion every year, was not included in the overall balance of payments. On 23 February 1988, the Commerce and Industry Ministry (the Trade and Industry Ministry today), in an official letter to the Defense Ministry, noted the problem of managing excessive trade surplus with the United States stating that the excessive surplus was causing trade friction with the United States. Because of this letter which urged the Defense Ministry to modify the military trade somewhat in favor of the United States, the maximum lowest percentage of the off-set trade was adjusted from 50 percent to 30 percent, which resulted in an increase in the military trade deficit.

Offset is a conditional form of trade demanding that foreign arms sellers provide consideration through technology transfer or other compensations. The Defense Ministry's weapons system regulations stipulate that projects requiring the spending of foreign currency must have a certain percentage of offset. The problem is that the percentage of offset with U.S. companies, 31 percent (the average rate from 1983 to 1994), is much lower than that with companies of the UK (47.5 percent), France (45.5 percent), Germany (35.6 percent), Spain (50.8 percent), and other countries (41.4 percent).

Na Pyong-son, national constituency lawmaker participating in the National Congress for New Politics, of the National Assembly Defense Committee, said that reason for the low percentage of offset with U.S. companies is that the Defense Ministry amended the offset guideline from 50 to 30 percent right before the Seoul Olympics, causing greater deficit in military trade with the United States every year. Lawmaker Na also noted that the U.S. coercive reduction of the offset rate is the major factor for the increase of the military trade deficit with the United States to $7.8 billion from 1988 to 1994.

The Defense Ministry's reply to lawmaker Na Pyong-son's question on why the Defense Ministry guideline was amended discriminatingly (reducing the offset percentage from 50 to 30 percent for U.S. companies only) is noteworthy. The Defense Ministry replied:

"The discriminatory guideline (for the United States) was due to the surplus of the ROK trade with the United States. The U.S. Commerce Department sent a 'request for cooperation' to the ROK. In 1988, the ROK needed external cooperation to alleviate trade disputes and successfully hold the Seoul Olympics. Following discussions between the ROK Ministry of Trade and Industries and the Defense Ministry, the ministries judged that it was good for the national interests to reduce the offset rate to 30 percent (the revised rate 30 percent has been applied to all projects since 1989)."

The Defense Ministry, in its reply, actually admitted the aforementioned claim by lawmaker Yim Pok-chin. In 1988, the U.S. Government asked the ROK Government to reduce the ROK's military export to the United States (7.4 percent of ROK's total import from the United States) to reduce its trade deficit, and the ROK Government accepted the request. In short, the United States "skinned a flea for its hide," and the ROK Government "had no guts." Furthermore, the ROK Government excluded military trade deficit ($1 billion in 1988) from trade statistics, exaggerating the trade surplus with the United States and justifying the U.S. trade pressure, and even changed the national defense policy (the Defense Ministry instruction).

Even though the military trade deficit has been on the increase, the United States reduced the percentage of offset with which the ROK could resell the weapons to the United States. The United States even blocked the ROK's weapons export to third countries. The ROK and the United States signed a memorandum of understanding [MOU] on the technical fee in 1989 stipulating that the ROK should obtain U.S. approval in advance for its export of products using U.S. technology.

Since the MOU on the technical fee was signed, the United States has delayed or not answered the ROK request for approval for export to third countries. Before the MOU was signed, the U.S. Government had approved 80 percent of the ROK's exports to third countries. However, the United States only approved 30 out of 200 requests (15 percent) from 1990 to 1994, blocking the ROK's weapons exports.

According to defense companies, during the same period, the United States delayed the ROK companies' requests for approval without specific reasons by sitting on the requests (the United States approved 30 requests, rejected 11, showed other responses to five requests, and did not respond to 154 requests). ROK defense companies had to give up 77 percent of the exports due to the uncertainty of the production schedule and delivery date (because the United States did not respond).

According to defense industry officials, defense companies face difficulties in developing the international market and the domestic market is too small. The average operation rate of ROK defense companies is under 40 percent. A piece of MOU suffocated the entire ROK defense industry. Lawmaker Na pointed out that the Defense Ministry's unskilled negotiation with foreign countries and the U.S. control of the ROK's exports are weakening the ROK's defense industry.

The ROK-U.S. MOU on missiles is more than a piece of paper suffocating the ROK defense industry. It is a typical case threatening the ROK's self-reliant defense. In October 1979, then Defense Minister No Chae-hyon and General Wicom, commander in chief of U.S. Forces in the ROK, exchanged letters guaranteeing that ROK-made missiles would not have a range of more than 180 km. In August 1990, when the ROK Government tried to develop missiles for the second time, the U.S. Government requested a second guarantee. This was how the missile MOU was signed to guarantee that the ROK-made missiles would not have a range over 180 km or warheads over 500 kg, and that should the ROK need to exceed this limit, it would have to hold prior consultations with the United States.

The problem is that the limit on ROK missiles is stricter than the missile technology control regulations applied by the United States worldwide. The MOU not only regulates the ROK's independent development of missiles exceeding the limit, but also prohibits the acquisition of missile parts from third countries. The MOU even regulates civilian space development. This is "a modern version of the slave document."

The United States defined that the Korean peninsula has the greatest war risk in the world and has dispatched 36,000 U.S. troops "to protect the ROK" from the threat of North Korea, which is producing Nodong No. 1 missiles with a 1,000-km range. The United States is asking "an ally under threat" to limit its missile range to under 180 km and "buy expensive U.S. missiles." The ROK Government requested the abolishment of the MOU, but the United State reportedly refused. Dr. Chi Man-won, military commentator, wrote in an article:

"The ROK Government should unilaterally notify the United States of the abolishment of the internationally unacceptable 'comic MOU' and spend the defense budget on the development of long-range guided missiles. If the ROK Government shows a resolute attitude, the United States will have no pretext to confront. This will not harm the ROK-U.S. security cooperation either because the United States has greater interests."

Of course, the U.S. side, which is responsible for the security of the ROK, has remarks to make. The representative logic is "interchangeability in operation of weaponry system" between the ROK and the United States. Since 1990, the United States began to emphasize "interchangeability in operation of weaponry system" to strengthen the ROK-U.S. combined defense capability, and put forward a logic that only when the ROK uses U.S. weapons, can the ROK-U.S. joint operation be carried out smoothly. During the 26th ROK-U.S. Annual Security Consultative Meeting held in Washington last year, the ROK and the United States issued a joint statement and, according to Article 6 in the statement, the two sides agreed to put maximum emphasis on "ROK-U.S. interchangeability in operation of equipment" when they increase combat power of the ROK Armed Forces in order to expand combat efficiency of the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command. As a result, the rate of ROK's dependency on U.S. weapons, which was 76 percent in 1990, has increased to 90 percent as of 1995.

Voices Urging "Diversification of Weapons Import" Raised From Within the Military

As the United States stressed in its logic, the interchangeability in operation of weaponry system is a very important factor in the combined defense system. Chon Yong-taek, former director of the Strategic Planning Department in the Joint Chiefs of Staff and former chairman of the Emergency Planning Committee, and now chairman of the Special Committee for Security Affairs in the National Congress for New Politics, pointed out that "the interchangeability in operation is important in carrying out a joint operation, including the ability of distinguishing friendly forces from the enemy. Besides, with the unpredictability of war, the interchangeability is even more important in planning a war and strategy." For example, if the war proceeds as expected, there would be no problem. However, in the event that the period of war is prolonged and war materiels, including weaponry system, are unable to meet the estimated requirement, the capability to produce and mobilize enormous U.S. war materiel with interchangeability in operation would play the role of the last safety valve.

However, Chairman Chon Yong-taek pointed out that "the United States should not wield interchangeability of operation like 'a sword treasured in the family.'" He explained that since reliance on weapons is inevitably to be led ultimately to reliance on strategy and to reliance on structure of formulating ideas, the ROK should diversify the import of weapons and should independently develop its unique weapons corresponding to the characteristics of the terrain and battlefields. This is a natural right of a sovereign state. Furthermore, the U.S. logic of demanding the purchase of only U.S. weapons on the pretext of interchangeability in operation can also be interpreted as meaning that the U.S. Forces are merely a lever to sell U.S. weapons.

What attracts the people's attention pertaining to this is the fact that the ROK-U.S. alliance is being fractured [kumi kago itta]. According to "Research of ROK Armed Forces in the 21st Century" which was reported to the Ministry of National Defense and Chongwadae [presidential offices] by the Committee for Research and Investigation for the Development of Armed Forces, more than 80 percent of soldiers in active duty in our country expressed discontent with our government's policy on the United States, which is worse than the ordinary level, thus showing their position critical of the United States. Answering the question on the origin of weapons imports, only 17 percent maintained that the purchase and introduction of U.S. weapons as the basis should continue, while 80 percent of respondents stated that there is a need to diversify the origin of weapons imports, expanding them to England, France, Russia and the like. This extraordinarily attracts the people's attention, because the result of the poll has indicated for the first time an anti-U.S. sentiments trend within the military.

Selective Application of U.S. Sense of Value

Despite such situation, the U.S. Government not only forcibly demanded our disgraceful concession during the recent ROK-U.S. automobile negotiations, but also still maintains a high-handed position on negotiations for impending issues directly related to the position and role of U.S. Forces in the ROK, including the negotiations over the amount of the share of defense expenses and ROK-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement [SOFA]. A special agreement provided in Article 5 of the SOFA specifies that the ROK is to shoulder one third of the expenses required in won currency by U.S. Forces in the ROK (portion of expenses required in won currency among all expenses, except personnel expenses for active U.S. military personnel and military-employed civilians) until 1995. The amount of expenses shouldered by the ROK in 1991, which stood at $150 million, has now increased twice in 1995, amounting to $300 million. However, during the negotiations over the shares of expenses between Coldwell [name as transliterated], U.S. ambassador for defense expenses sharing affairs who visited the ROK recently; and Pak Yong-ok, director of the planning office in the Ministry of National Defense, the U.S. side requested the ROK an increase in shouldering the defense expenses in conformity with the ROK's economic growth, following the U.S. cut in its defense budget.

According to foreign news reports, General Richard Meyers, commander of U.S. Forces in Japan, on 19 September promptly expressed his deep apology for the collective rape of a Japanese primary school girl, (12), by three U.S. soldiers stationed in Okinawa. On the same day, Mondale, U.S. ambassador to Japan, deeply apologized to Ota, governor of Okinawa Prefecture, stating that as an American, he is ashamed of the incident. In a radio interview on 21 September, President Clinton also apologized to the Japanese people, stating that "it is very regrettable." He added that "if Japanese people think it necessary to amend the content of the agreement, we will respond to the discussion, whatever it may be," thus revealing readiness to revise the agreement on the position of U.S. Forces in Japan that was signed in 1960.

The role of U.S. Forces in the ROK clearly differs from that of U.S. Forces in Japan. Japan has no direct security threat but the ROK is under direct security threats by North Korea. However, "the U.S. value" which U.S. Forces are seeking to protect in the nation they are stationed, whether it is Korea or Japan, is the same. In addition, "the U.S. value" is the same, in essence, as what the ROK treasures, and this principle should be applied to "the interchangeability in operation" which the United States wields like "a sword treasured in the family" in the military field. What the ROK wants from the United States at present is not "more things" but the reciprocal application of its value.

Government To Seek Repeal of Missile Memorandum

SK1110103195 Seoul YONHAP in English 1023 GMT 11 Oct 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Oct. 11 (YONHAP) — South Korea strives to get U.S. control of the country's missile development removed, Defense Minister Yi Yang-ho said Wednesday.

"My ministry and the Foreign Ministry will work together to repeal the regulation envisaged in the Korea-U.S. Memorandum on Missile Control," Yi said while testifying at a parliamentary inspection of his ministry.

The defense minister said that since the U.S. regulation is more rigid than the maximum permissible range of 300km provided by the International Missile Technology Control Regime, the U.S. control serves as an obstacle to deterrence to North Korea's missile threat and even restricts peaceful space programs by private concerns.

Yi said that Korea was obliged to accept the missile memorandum in the late 1970s when the country developed "Korean-style missiles" because Korea had to depend on U.S. technology and parts.

Minister Yi also said that any possession by Korea of nuclear arms is unnecessary in view of the joint Korea-U.S. defense system featuring South Korea being under the U.S.'s nuclear umbrella.

He was also negative toward the domestic development of nuclear reprocessing and enrichment ability.

"The possession of such skills may cause a suspicion about nuclear development in the world community to the prejudice even of the peaceful use of nuclear energy," the minister said.

Airliners Not Allowed To Use North Air Route

SK1110085095 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 11 Oct 95 p 1

[Report by Hwang Yu-chol]

[FBIS Translated Text] It was learned on 5 October that the ROK Government has turned down the requests by Delta Airlines and Northwest Airlines to allow their airliners to arrive in Seoul via North Korean territorial airspace [yonggong]. On 29 September, the U.S. airlines received permission from North Korea to pass through North Korean territorial airspace. However, the government refused their request because Pyongyang have failed to meet requirements for flying through territorial airspace specified by the International Civil Aviation Organization.

An official of the Ministry of Construction and Transportation stated: "The two airlines asked our government to allow services along the new Portland-Vladivostok-Pyongyang-Seoul air route that passes through the flying information region of Pyongyang; this route is a revision of their current route from Portland to Seoul via Japan. However, our government turned down the request because North Korea mentioned nothing about the requirements to guarantee the safety of civil airliners."

This official continued: "In order to pass through the skies above Pyongyang, it is necessary for the Taegu Airway Control Center and the Pyongyang Airway Control Center to sign an airway control treaty and to establish a direct communication network for airway control."

The official added: "Since North Korea joined the international treaty on passing through territorial airspace last February, civil airliners of all countries, including ROK airliners, must be allowed to freely and indiscriminately fly through North Korean territorial airspace." The official concluded: "U.S. airline service via the North Korean territorial airspace is impossible unless these two preconditions are satisfied."

The Ministry of Construction and Transportation will send a working official to the Fifth Aviation Meeting of Russia and the Far East, slated to open in Vladivostok on 11 October, to notify North Korea of its decision.

Government on Package To Improve North Ties

SK1110070795 Seoul YONHAP in English 0647 GMT 11 Oct 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Oct. 11 (YONHAP) — The government is working on a package of measures that will provide a breakthrough to the stalemated talks with North Korea and the initiative needed to improve inter-Korean relations.

The package will contain both sticks and carrots — political pressure, such as the kind applied at the recent UN General Assembly in which Seoul urged the world to take notice of the North's human rights situation, and the reconciliatory approach toward reform and change in the North. It will also include measures to cope with any unpredictable developments which surface as result of increased inter-Korean relations in the future, officials revealed.

North Korea policy-related ministers will meet next Wednesday to review how the measures taken just a year ago, which were intended to boost inter-Korean economic cooperation, have been implemented and to discuss new plans to improve relations with the reclusive communist society.

National Unification Minister Na Ung-pae said it is hard to expand economic cooperation with the North because there is no safety or security guarantees for South Korean business people visiting or operating in the North, but added the government has no plan to suspend the flowering ties.

He thus suggested that the government offer to increase inter- Korean economic cooperation on the condition that North Korea agrees to guarantee the security of South Korean investments in the North and the personal safety of any visiting South Korean citizens.

An official said the North Korea measures which the government is working on would cover all facets of inter-Korean relations — unification policy, exchange and cooperation programs and dialogues.

It will focus on medium- and long-term measures, rather than on short-term ones, as no change has yet been found in the North's hardline policy toward the South.

Among these measures will be a passive response approach to the North's likely policy shift and an active approach to improving inter-Korean relations with the south's own initiative, he explained.

Whether inter-Korean relations continue to remain frozen or thaw rests with North Korea and the government is making preparations to handle either development, he added.

Groups Urged Not To Pay North Expenses

SK1110104995 Seoul YONHAP in English 1030 GMT 11 Oct 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Oct. 11 (YONHAP) — The Agency for National Security Planning (NSP) on Wednesday cautioned private organizations against footing the expenses of North Korean attendees when they hold talks with their North Korean counterparts somewhere abroad.

An NSP official said such a tendency stems from the selfish efforts to build up their images by having talks with their North Korean counterparts ahead of their rival organizations.

"These practices serve to undermine orderly South-North exchanges and cause the North Koreans to shun travels back and forth between the two Koreas in favor of get-togethers in third countries," he said.

For instance, the official said, the National University Principles Institute shouldered 22,000 dollars in air fares and hotel fees for 52 participating North Korean professors and students when it held a World Collegians Peace Seminar in Beijing last February.

The Korea Electronics Engineering Society provided 15,000 dollars to Yaoning University as expenses for the ten North Korean science organization officials taking part in an international electronics, information and communications seminar the society sponsored in Yanbian, China last August.

In addition, some religious and press organizations are currently promoting joint South-North seminars in Beijing or the United States offering to foot the travel expenses of North Korean attendees, the official said.

Daily Views Inter-Korean Processing on Trade

SK0910091795 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 7 Oct 95 p 12

[Article by Paek U-chin: "The Trend of North-South Processing on Commission Trade Is Becoming High-Grade and Diversified"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Five high-ranking officials of the LG Business Group—including Ku Cha-kuk, director of LG's U.S. Headquarters—visited North Korea in late February. On their way home, they purchased a color television manufactured by the Taedonggang Color Television Plant near Pyongyang.

This television was sent to the LG Electronic Research Institute where its function and quality was tested.

Following this, LG sent parts for 20 color television sets to North Korea; 20 color television sets assembled in North Korea were delivered to LG last June.

After evaluating North Korea's production capability, in Beijing last July LG and North Korea agreed to the processing on commission of color television sets. Their agreement stated that North Korea would produce 8,000 television sets this year, further increasing production beginning next year. With this as an occasion, the processing on commission trade between North and South Korea—which had been conducted during the past five years only for jackets, shirts, coats, and trousers—now entered a "high-quality production phase" that included electronics.

The Samsung Group, which has also been engaged in economic cooperation with North Korea, including processing on commission trade, decided to assemble and produce television speakers in North Korea based on processing on commission beginning the end of this year.

Unlike LG, which decided to use existing production facilities in North Korea, Samsung intends to deliver assembling facilities to North Korea worth hundreds of thousands of dollars for processing on commission.

For this project, Samsung obtained approval from the National Unification Board [NUB] in August to establish production facilities in North Korea.

A professional consultant on investments in North Korea pointed out on 7 October that "processing on commission of clothes is becoming diversified from low-priced products to medium and high-priced clothes, including fur coats."

Samples of various finished products were sent to North Korea. In addition, metal processing firms that in the past produced metal products in the PRC via processing on commission are now paying attention to North Korea, regarding it as a processing on commission base.

With the Kolon Trading Company importation of bags from North Korea in 1991 for students and mountain-climbers, the ROK's processing on commission trade began on a full scale and has made rapid progress despite frequent "external influences" on North-South relations, including North Korea's nuclear problem, delays in light-water reactor negotiations, and the Usongho incident [in which an ROK vessel was forced to hoist a North Korean flag anchored in a North Korean port].

The volume of processing on commission trade, which stood at $36,000 in 1991, increased to $969,000 in 1992; to $7.996 million in 1993; and to $28.564 million in 1994, showing remarkable growth. This means the trade volume has increased 800 times over the past three years.

The amount permitted by the government up from January to August this year totalled $29.624 million, exceeding the total amount reported for last year.

The number of businesses participating in processing on commission trade with North Korea also increased, including the Kumgang shoe-manufacturing company; E-Land; Taehun Korea; Samu World Plaza; Taeho China; KMG International; and (Sheljri).

Experts point out that although such trade often faced complications in the past, its increase continued, prompted by the government's policy on economic cooperation with North Korea that stated "economic cooperation will be pushed ahead separately from political relations."

According to the government's measures for activating economic cooperation, which was announced on 8 November, visits by ROK businessmen to North Korea, the dispatch of technicians for processing on commission trade, the delivery of production facilities to North Korea, and trial investments are now possible.

Nevertheless, there are still various barriers to overcome in conducting processing on commission trade.

One is the length of time. It takes at least three months to receive the finished product after sending raw and subsidiary materials. Although direct routes between Inchon, Nampo, and the like were opened, this time is required because of inappropriate unloading facilities in North Korea and because of prolonged custom clearance.

There is no port in North Korea with container unloading facilities. As a result, raw and subsidiary materials must be packed in wooden boxes, causing additional costs and delays in delivery.

This being the case, fashion-sensitive garments have limits on their processing on commission by North Korea.

The Daewoo Group sent a team of technicians to the Nampo Industrial Complex in July to examine processing on commission. However, other ROK business firms were unable to send technicians to directly inspect work sites in North Korea. As a result, the possibility of making defective products is very high and delivery times cannot be met.

Dr. Pak Chin of the Korea Development Institute pointed out that "the greatest difficulty with North Korea as regards processing on commission trade is that on-the-field technical guidance cannot be conducted. One example shows that a domestic electronic company pushed ahead with processing on commission for television speakers in North Korea, but had to abandon the project because the visit of its technicians to North Korea was not realized."

A relevant official of a domestic business firm stated: "In order to raise the structure of processing on commission trade with North Korea to a high level by overcoming these restrictions, the conditions for safe investment, including an agreement guaranteeing investments, must be created."

North Agents Said To Pose as Korean-Chinese

SK1010032195 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Oct 95 p 2

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Taegu — Some North Korean agents are probably attempting to infiltrate into the South, posing as Korean- Chinese who are smuggling themselves from China aboard Chinese boats, an Army general said yesterday.

Gen. Cho Sung-tae, commander of the 2nd Field Army, said that 190 Korean-Chinese were rounded up on nine occasions since May this year while they tried to smuggle themselves onto the South Korean shore aboard small Chinese boats.

Most of the smuggling Korean-Chinese were believed to be job seekers, but Cho said he had information that some North Korean espionage agents tried to infiltrate into the South pretending to be among the job-hunters.

Cho made the remarks when answering questions from lawmakers on the National Assembly Defense Committee during the panel's annual inspection of the Army.

The Army's coastal defense units under his command are well prepared for such a North Korean attempt, Cho said.

A growing number of Korean-Chinese are smuggling themselves into South Korea in recent years on the nation's West, South and East Coasts. Last Thursday, an Army coastal unit and the local maritime police rounded up 12 Korean-Chinese smuggling themselves onto a shore in Tangjin, South Chungchong Province, for violation of the nation's territorial waters.

An estimated 61,000 foreign workers are illegally employed here, and 26,000 of them are Korean-Chinese, according to a government tally.

MOFA To Lodge Official Protest With Japan

SK1110071495 Seoul YONHAP in English 0654 GMT 11 Oct 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Oct. 11 (YONHAP) — Foreign Minister Kong No-myong said Wednesday that the South Korean Government will soon deliver to Japan an official protest regarding Japanese Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama's remarks in which he said the Korea-Japan Annexation Treaty signed in 1910 was legally valid.

Kong was responding to questions lawmakers raised during the parliamentary probe of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) by the National Assembly's Foreign Affairs and National Unification Committee.

"The Foreign Ministry will soon deliver to Japan the South Korean government's position regarding the annexation treaty that South Korea was forced to sign against its will and that the treaty, accordingly, was null and void in principle," Kong explained.

Kong said that Murayama's remarks resulted from discrepancies in the way Korea and Japan interpreted the Korea-Japan basic treaty which the two countries signed in 1965 to normalize relations.

"The South Korean Government, however, will deal with the matter in full consideration of the nation's sentiments, such as strong protests from the National Assembly," he said.

Rep. Hwang In-song of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) said that he was shocked by the fact the remarks were made by an incumbent Japanese prime minister, urging the foreign minister to urgently take measures to prevent the Japanese from repeating their incorrect interpretation of history.

Rep. Son Se-il of the largest opposition National Congress for New Politics (NCNP) criticized the Foreign Ministry for issuing a belated statement refuting the remarks made by Murayama days after the Japanese prime minister made them last Thursday.

Rep. Son also rebuked that the Foreign Ministry issued the statement only after North Korea officially responded to the Murayama remarks.

Lawmakers of the National Assembly Foreign Affairs and National Unification Committee, meanwhile, agreed to a proposal made by Rep. Yi Pu-yong of the opposition Democratic Party to adopt a parliamentary resolution denouncing Murayama's remarks.

Visa-Free Entry for Japanese Tourists Extended

SK0910100895 Seoul YONHAP in English 0851 GMT 9 Oct 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Oct. 9 (YONHAP) — The visa-free entry policy granted to Japanese tourists who wish to sightsee or visit family members in Korea has been extended for another year, the Ministry of Justice declared Monday.

The ministry's policy of granting Japanese travelers, who wish to sightsee or visit relatives, a 15-day stay in Korea visa-free, has been extended for 1996. However, those wishing to travel here for other reasons must first obtain a visa through the Korean Embassy or a consulate in Japan.

"These steps have been taken in an effort to attract Japanese tourists as well as to support the government's Segyehwa' (globalization) policy," a ministry official explained.

Initially instituted in April 1993 to promote the Taejon Expo, the no-visa entry policy was renewed temporarily the following year for the "Visit Korea Year 1994." Thus, the desire to maintain the rising flow of Japanese visitors here has prompted yet another extension of the policy.

According to ministry sources, 1.9 million Japanese travelers entered Korea during the first eight months this year, a 4 percent jump from the same period last year. In the 1993, the policy's first year, the number of visitors who traveled to Korea climbed 7 percent from a year ago, while that figure rose 11 percent from the previous year.

Danish Minister Signs Memo on Cooperation

SK1010032495 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Oct 95 p 8

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The meat producers of Korea and Denmark signed a memorandum of understanding yesterday to help upgrade Korea's output in chilled pork and processed meats.

The announcement was made at the press conference presided over by the visiting Danish Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries Henrik Dam Kristensen.

"In addition to dairy and meat sectors, Denmark is also seeking to boost trade and other forms of agro-fishery cooperation, such as potplants," said the minister. He wraps up a three-day visit to Korea with an 80-member delegation representing the Danish agricultural sector today.

Yesterday's MOU was signed between the Federation of Danish Pig Producers and Slaughterhouses (FDPPS) and Korea's National Livestock Cooperatives Federation (NLCF).

The widespread speculation in the local market is that through technology transfers, the Danish pork producers will help push up Korea's fresh chilled pork exports to Japan. At the same time, NLCF is seen stepping up its recently launched production of processed meats for the domestic market.

NLCF is scheduled to put into operation next month a new meat processing plant in Kimje, North Cholla Province, with a daily production capability of 71 tons.

O. Hoen, the visiting director of the Danish FDPPS indirectly confirmed the speculation at yesterday's press conference, by saying "Different from U.S. pork suppliers to Korea who are aiming at the chilled pork market, we're seeking to supply the frozen kind, which is raw material for processed meats."

Although the Korea-Denmark cooperation in the meat sector is just starting, collaboration in the dairy sector dates back a full decade. A longstanding example is Korea-Denmark Dairy Co., which is a local production unit of MD Foods International, one of the world's largest dairy producers.

The company's turnover in 1994 reached about $40 million, according to Kim Nielsen, managing director. Danish cheese imports, which first began arriving in Korea since March last year, have totaled about 600 tons and $600 million in value in 1994, said Nielsen.

As for pork trade, Denmark last year exported about 25,000 tons to Korea, valued at $80 million. The Danish pork took up more than 70 percent of Korea's total pork imports.

Australian Business Delegation Arrives

SK1010055595 Seoul YONHAP in English 0510 GMT 10 Oct 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Oct. 10 (YONHAP) — An Australian business delegation led by that country's minister for trade, Senator Bob McMullan, arrived in South Korea on Oct. 8, the Australian Embassy here said Tuesday.

The 20-member delegation, which represents environmental, information and aviation technology concerns as well as the food sector, demonstrated Australia's manufacturing capabilities in key areas of the economy and announced that it will provide opportunities for Australian businesses to develop trade and investment links with their Korean counterparts, Australia's Ambassador to Seoul Mack Williams asserted.

McMullan will meet with his South Korean counterpart Pak Chae-yun later in the day Tuesday to discuss outstanding trade issues such as access to the South Korean market for his country's agricultural products, opportunities in the resource sector and cooperation in international forums including APEC and the WTO.

After his meeting with Pak, McMullan will then deliver a speech to the Korean Chamber of Commerce, addressing recent APEC developments relevant to Australia-Korea relations.

Brazil Urged To Lift Auto Import Limits

SK1010060595 Seoul YONHAP in English 0236 GMT 10 Oct 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Oct. 10 (YONHAP) — South Korea and a number of other major car producing countries Monday urged Brazil to lift restrictions on foreign auto imports, noting that the limits violate World Trade Organization (WTO) regulations on multilateral trade, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tuesday.

Representatives from South Korea, the United States, Japan and the European Union (EU) adopted a report at the end of a five-day WTO Balance of Payment (BOP) special meeting in Geneva, which was also attended by delegates from Brazil, on Brazil's measures to limit foreign auto imports, the spokesman said.

The report will soon be presented to a meeting of the WTO Board of Directors, he announced.

South Korea is considering the possibility of bringing the case to a WTO trade dispute settlement panel if Brazil does not lift the restrictions, he added.

Brazil raised import tariffs on foreign cars from 20 to 70 percent last March, reducing imports in 1995 to half of the previous year's total, citing the South American country's huge trade deficits as the reason.

DLP To Choose 'Surprisingly Young' Successor

SK1010060195 Seoul YONHAP in English 0214 GMT 10 Oct 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Oct. 10 (YONHAP) — South Korean President Kim Yong-sam said his ruling party would nominate an unexpectedly "young" candidate for the 1997 presidential election in order to achieve a generational shift in politics, the NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN reported Tuesday.

In an interview with the Japanese economic vernacular newspaper at his Chongwadae [presidential offices] office Monday, the South Korean leader said his successor should meet certain standards of morality, sincerity and leadership, adding, "a generational change (in politics) is the people's overwhelming desire, and the ruling party will nominate a surprisingly young candidate to attain a victory (in the 1997 presidential election)."

The head of state also said that he is very involved with the party's bid to win the general elections slated for next April, saying he expects the ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) will again attain a majority in the parliament in those elections.

As for Korea-Japan relations, Kim said Tokyo's move to improve its relations with North Korea ahead of Seoul, by providing rice aid and by resuming normalization talks, could hinder Korean reunification.

Blaming Japan's colonial rule for Korea's division at the end of World War II, Kim stressed the Korean issue should be left to South and North Korea to settle.

"If Japan improves its relations with North Korea before South Korea does, it would appear (to South Korea) as if Japan were standing in the way of Korean reunification, and this would not be in Japan's best interests," the newspapaer quoted Kim as saying.

Asked about the aborted inter-Korean summit meeting after Kim Il- song's death, Kim dismissed the possibility of another such meeting in the near future, saying this is not the proper time to discuss a summit because there is no head of state in the North.

He said there are a few signs indicating Kim Chong-il will formally assume power but added that the promotion of People's Army Chief of Staff Choe Kwang and Vice Marshal Yi Ul-sol to a rank equal to Kim's status of full marshal on Sunday could mean that something is happening in the North's leadership.

On the issue of further opening the farm market, Kim said that in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum South Korea would cooperate with Japan and China in pursuing a plan that would postpone the complete opening of the farm industry.

He also added that Seoul is doing its best to win the right to host the 2002 World Cup soccer finals in South Korea.

In addition, he urged Japanese politicians to take a good look at history, saying, "I have proposed a future-oriented relationship, but Japanese politicians continue to utter problematic remarks and I can not understand what they aim to achieve with such comments."

DLP on Candidate Selection

*SK1010075995 Seoul YONHAP in English
0708 GMT 10 Oct 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Oct. 10 (YONHAP) — Ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) Secretary-General Kang Sam-chae said Tuesday his party would select a standard-bearer to run in the 1997 presidential election at his party's national convention, regardless of whether he is affiliated with the party or not, as the party constitution permits it.

He made the remarks when reporters asked about President Kim Yong-sam's interview with a Japanese newspaper in which the head of state said the DLP would nominate a "surprisingly young" candidate to run in the next presidential election in order to realize a generational change in politics.

"After all, my party is aiming to achieve a generational shift and it is part of our strategy for next April's general election," Rep. Kang said, adding, "There must be thoughtfulness and deep meaning behind the remarks he made in the interview with the Japanese newspaper.

"I don't think it would be desirable for anybody to publicly express his or her personal interpretation of the president's remarks, and I would like to assume the remarks were made in the context of his views on the nation's political development or in light of what he thinks should be done for political development."

Asked if President Kim's remarks contradicted the DLP's plan to pursue a general election strategy which places much stress on those party leaders who have influence on voters in particular provinces, Kang said that because the party would select its presidential candidate long after the general elections, these leaders who have a power base in a particular province should do their best to see that the party is victorious in the general elections.

Opposition Views Kim's Remarks

*SK1010055395 Seoul YONHAP in English
0503 GMT 10 Oct 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Oct. 10 (YONHAP) — Opposition parties lashed out Tuesday at President Kim Yong-sam's plan to nominate "a surprisingly young candidate" for the next presidential election, which he revealed in an interview with a Japanese newspaper Monday.

Spokesman Pak Chi-won of the main opposition National Congress for New Politics (NCNP) said President Kim, imposing age limits on presidential candidates, has contradicted democracy.

Should the president personally nominate the ruling Democratic Liberal Party's standard-bearer, whom the party must elect in a national convention, or put limits on his age, the ruling party would be nothing more than a dictatorship, he added.

Noting that the coming presidential election is still two years and three months away, he said the president had better direct more of his attention to state affairs rather than to making remarks about his possible successor.

Minor opposition Democratic Party Spokesman Yi Kyu-taek said if President Kim personally nominates the ruling party's presidential candidate, he would be no better than a despot of the feudal age.

He also advised the president to devote himself to state affairs, instead of instigating unproductive political debates.

An Song-yol, spokesman of the other minor opposition party, the United Liberal Democrats, said President Kim, making such remarks, has proven that he is "arrogant, self-righteous and self- contradictory."

All political matters, including a generational change, should be decided by the people in a vote, not by the president alone, he stressed.

Opposition Parties Denounce No's Kwangju Remarks

SK1010134195 Seoul YONHAP in English 1223 GMT 10 Oct 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Oct. 10 (YONHAP) — The three opposition parties on Tuesday invariably denounced former President No Tae-u in connection with his alleged remarks to the effect that "the Kwangju incident was nothing compared with the great Cultural Revolution of China."

The National Congress for New Politics (NCNP) said the former president, who it said caused a retrogress in national history, made the brazen-faced remarks, asking him to explain about the remarks and offer an apology to the people.

In a statement, NCNP Spokesman Pak Chi-won said Mr. No, who, he said, worked to suspend the constitution and kill many innocent people, was sinning once again before the history and nation by describing the Kwangju incident as something trivial.

"We believe this dumfounded thing occurred because the Kim Yong- sam administration has been faithful to its role as a successor to the previous dictatorial regimes as can be seen in its opposition to the legislation of a special law and introduction of a special prosecutor system in connection with the Kwangju incident," Pak said.

The weekly news magazine "NEWS" published by the TONG-A ILBO reported in its latest issue that No made such remarks at a forum hosted by his high school alumni association at Hotel Shilla on last Oct. 5.

No was quoted by the weekly as saying in part, "Tens of million people were sacrificed and there was tremendous blood shedding during the Cultural Revolution of China, compared with which the Kwangju incident was nothing."

He reportedly went on to say that despite the tremendous magnitude of the Cultural Revolution, no persons were punished with the exception of a few.

The magazine said No also remarked that Deng Xiaoping's selection of Jiang Zemin as his successor indicates that a radical person with strong personality can never be a national leader.

The Democratic Party [DP] said it was shocked and angered to see Mr. No made the unethical utterances rather than repenting for his past "wrongdoing."

A DP spokesman said his party believes No could make such shameless remarks as the incumbent administration dropped the case of those responsible for the Kwangju incident.

"We hereby warn that unless the government makes an explanation and Mr. No offers apology, there would be strong public resistance," the spokesman said.

The third opposition party, United Liberal Democrats (ULD), said there is a problem with regard to Mr. No's historical perception.

"It would be something shocking if he really said the Kwangju fiasco was nothing compared with the Chinese Cultural Revolution," it said.

It would be proper for Mr. No to help shed light on the history and offer a genuine apology especially at this time when all the people want to see the truth of the Kwangju incident, the party said.

Meanwhile, an aide to the former president denied the magazine report, asserting that Mr. No did not make such remarks.

"A check with some people who attended the forum showed the former president simply emphasized the need of reconciliation, citing the reconciliatory aftermath of the cultural revolution," Pak Yong-hun, chief secretary to Mr. No, said.

Government Announces New Investment Policy

SK1010053895 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Oct 95 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Yi Chang-sop: "Gov't Lifts Ban on Outbound Investment"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Today, the government will completely scrap the remaining prohibitions on overseas investment by Koreans, but will introduce a new rule asking local firms to finance internally 10-20 percent of mega projects offshore.

The Ministry of Finance and Economy announced yesterday it will completely eliminate the remaining restrictions on outbound investment, excluding three sectors — real estate renting and sales and operation of golf courses for Koreans. This paves, at least in theory, the way for Koreans to invest in whatever sector they choose overseas without getting approval from the government.

The ministry said of the 14 industrial sectors that did not allow outbound investment, 11 categories such as dog, snake and worm cultivation, craft manufacturing, as well as cultivation of chestnut will be fully open to overseas direct investment by Koreans.

The government, however, asked them to raise at least 10 percent of funds necessary for offshore investment "domestically" when the project costs less than 100 million dollars. The self-financing ratio will be raised to 20 percent of the total necessary funds when the project exceeds 100 million dollars, the ministry said.

The internal financing requirement is aimed at putting a brake on local firms' heavy reliance on debts to finance overseas mega projects, and also at curbing the rise in the nation's foreign debts which stood at more than 70 billion dollars, the ministry said.

The rule will force such electronics giants like Samsung, Hyundai and LG to internally raise at least 10-20 percent of money needed to set up mega factories overseas. Business executives complained that this will result in their shouldering additional financing costs since domestic interest rates are 5-6 percentage points higher than foreign rates.

Government officials, citing Hyundai Electronics borrowing 350 million dollars overseas last year through its foreign subsidiary capitalized at only 13 million dollars, argue that local firms must use their "internal funds" to finance part of their mega projects offshore.

They said the government might, if necessary, bar local firms from investing in foreign projects valued at more than 100 million dollars. The ministry said overseas projects worth more than 100 million dollars may be reviewed and rejected at an inter-ministry deliberation.

Another tool to control outbound investment in "liberalized" sectors is the introduction of regulations barring local firms from extending payment guarantees in amounts beyond 100 percent of their capital and reserves to offshore subsidiaries. This means that no local firm is able to invest in foreign projects in amounts beyond the combined amount of capital and internal reserves. If they want to expand investment abroad, they must increase capital or accumulate more reserves internally, the ministry said.

To bypass the rule asking them to raise 10-20 percent of overseas investment funds domestically, local firms might rush to establish and use their paper companies overseas to raise money there. Korean subsidiaries overseas are able to borrow money outside Korea freely without control from the Seoul government. But when parent firms in Korea extend payment guarantees to these offshore subsidiaries for investment, half of the payment guarantee will be regarded as "investment," subject to the 10-20 percent self-financing requirements, the ministry said.

Government officials said despite liberalization, local firms must not repeat the "painful" experience several overseas construction firms faced in the 1980s in the Middle East.

Many local construction firms, riding on the Middle East construction boom in the 1970s, almost freely secured payment guarantees from local banks to engage in construction projects. Several years later when the construction boom busted, these overseas constructors suddenly became "headaches" for local banks and the government.

These overseas contractors are still managed by banks, which are still saddled with a huge amount of troubled assets Korean construction firms left behind.

The ministry said outbound investment valued at more than 50 million dollars must get approval from the central Bank of Korea.

Firm Reaction to Policy

SK1010074095 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Oct 95 p 9

[Article by staff reporter No Chun-hun: "Businesses Show Strong Opposition to New Overseas Investment Guideline"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Industrial companies keen on establishing a strong foothold in foreign markets are reacting negatively to the government's new regulation on foreign investment requiring a percentage to be raised at home.

A top Hyundai Electronics Industries [HEI] official said the new measures can only work as a barrier to globalization in both the short and long term and that the policy need to be reviewed as soon as possible.

"We have no alternative but to comply with the new regulation from the Ministry of Finance and Economy, but it will certainly hurt our competitiveness and our determination to globalize," he said.

Under the new regulation, companies investing less than 100 million dollars must raise 10 percent of the total sum at home and those requiring over 100 million dollars 20 percent.

The main problem with this is that the interest rates here is considerably higher than in foreign countries like the United States and it can only add to the financial burden of foreign investments.

Another heavy barrier raised by the government with the new measure is the requirement that payment guarantees must not exceed paid-in capital, thus leaving companies like HEI at a loss.

HEI, which recently announced that it will build a semiconductor plant worth 1.3 billion dollars in Eugene, Oregon, has a paid-in capital of only 230 billion won even though it is expected to have a turnover of 4 trillion won this year with a profit of 1.3 trillion won.

Another company facing "difficulty" because of the new regulation is Samsung Electronics which has been holding off plans to construct a semiconductor plant in the United States.

"It is not reasonable for the government to apply such a restriction at a time when deregulation is recognized as the only way to help industrial companies survive," said one Samsung executive who asked not to be identified.

Unlike ordinary loans, funds raised at home are a permanent burden since they cannot be replaced at any time by less expensive loans in foreign countries, thus making conditions "even worse than at home."

Policy researchers, while agreeing with the industry's viewpoint, said all regulations require time to be properly liberalized and that the government's concerns must also be seen in a fair light.

"What the government is concerned about is the outflow of industries out of the country which can cause all types of problems. At the same time, it is attempting to reduce the risks of heavy foreign investments," explained Yi Kyu-uk, president of the Korea Institute for Industrial Economics and Trade.

Noting that the so-called "bandwagon effect," or the desire to follow suit, is a strong force, he said what needs to be considered is the reasons companies are opting to head overseas.

While the new regulations do not mean that companies cannot look for loopholes and avoid filing overseas investment plans, the trouble is that industrial firms do not wish to invite the wrath of the government.

"No matter how much deregulation takes place, the government is a formidable force in industrial activities and we really have no alternative but to abide by the new rules despite the obvious side effects," one industrial observer said.

Court Rejects Litigation by Foreign Banks

SK1010021095 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Oct 95 p 9

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A court ruling rejected litigation by three foreign banks, saying that the Korean tax office had not made any mistake in levying income tax on foreign exchange trading during 1987 and 1990.

The Seoul branches of French Credit Lyonnais, Paribas and U.S. First National Chicago Bank were defeated last week in their joint lawsuit against the Seoul tax office.

The court rule sided with the tax office's position that these foreign banks had transferred part of their foreign exchange income here to their head office and sister branches overseas by "selling currency cheaper, and buying currency expensively," during their currency trading in 1987 and 1990.

These foreign banks, complaining over the tax office's imposition of 670 million won in back taxes in 1993, filed a lawsuit with the court.

The tax office, in its audit into the foreign banks, found that these international banks reported that they earned 0.066 percent in their currency swap trading with their head offices and sister branches abroad, far lower than the reported earning rate of 0.1 percent between Korean banks here and foreign banks abroad.

The Korean tax office has been closely monitoring income tax allocation between Seoul operations and foreign units of multinational enterprises in Korea.

Burma

Opposition Announces Suu Kyi Reinstatement

BK1110070195 Hong Kong AFP in English 0636 GMT 11 Oct 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Rangoon, Oct 11 (AFP) — The opposition National League for Democracy (NLD) has informed Burma's military rulers of the reinstatement of Aung San Suu Kyi as NLD general secretary, party sources said Wednesday.

Aung San Suu Kyi, who was released from nearly six years of house arrest in July, was reappointed to the position as part of a reshuffle of the party's central executive committee, NLD spokesman Htain Win told AFP.

Htain Win said the new committee list had been submitted to Burma's election commission, which has regulations banning any change in the leadership of political parties.

"We do not know what the reaction from the elections commission will be regarding the new central executive committee," he said, but added that the party's decision would remain firm even if rejected by the government.

UN human-rights envoy Yozo Yokota, who met with Aung San Suu Kyi on Tuesday, was informed of the decision to restore the dissident to the position she held when she was arrested and placed under house arrest in 1989, Htain Win said.

Also in the reshuffle, former party chairmen Tin Oo and Kyi Myaung, were appointed to positions as vice chairmen, the spokesman said.

He added that the three appointments amounted "more or less" to a reversal of a 1991 party decision to expel the three NLD leaders from the party in a bid to maintain its legal status.

The move to expel the three, who were all detained at the time by the military junta, was made to comply with regulations against individuals accused of crimes from holding membership in political parties.

A number of former committee members are still in jail, including Win Tin, a former journalist and close advisor to Aung San Suu Kyi. Yokota was expected to ask to see Win Tin during his visit, party sources said.

Human Rights Envoy Meets Aung San Suu Kyi

BK1110015495 Hong Kong AFP in English 1441 GMT 10 Oct 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Rangoon Oct 10 (AFP) — United Nations special human rights envoy Yozo Yokota met for the first time Tuesday with Nobel Peace laureate Aung San Suu Kyi, Burma's leading pro-democracy activist, her spokesman said.

The meeting at her residence lasted for more than two hours but no details of the discussion were released.

It was the first time that Yokota, who has been here on several similar missions, was allowed to see Aung San Suu Kyi. She was released on July 10 from six years of house arrest.

Local Radio Rangoon, monitored in Bangkok, did not mention the UN envoy's visit with the activist.

On the basis of a previous report from Yokota, the United Nations last year passed a resolution urging Burma to take appropriate steps to accelerate the process of the transition to democracy.

It also urged the ruling military to engage in a substantive dialogue with Aung San Suu Kyi and other pro-democracy leaders, including representatives of Burma's ethnic minorities, "as a means of promoting national reconciliation."

Military authorities here condemned the resolution as an "ill-disguised attempt" to interfere in Burma's internal affairs.

Yokota, a UN special rapporteur for human rights, is also meeting with senior Burmese military junta members during his one week trip which began Sunday.

Students Hold Ceremony at Suu Kyi's House

LD0810182895 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 1600 GMT 8 Oct 95

[FBIS Translated Text] In the Burmese capital, Rangoon, hundreds of students have defied the military government to hold a traditional Buddhist ceremony at the home of the opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi. The ceremony is held at the end of the Buddhist lent and involves displays of respect by young people towards teachers and other elders. An organizer of the event, Maung Maung Wan, said he and the other students had been warned by the military not to hold the ceremony. Members of the military government were invited, but did not attend. In a public appearance after the ceremony, Aung San Suu Kyi repeated calls for dialogue with the military and the release of political prisoners.

UN Rapporteur Calls on Deputy Foreign Minister

BK0910152395 Rangoon TV Myanmar Network in Burmese 1330 GMT 9 Oct 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Professor Yozo Yokata, UN Human Rights Commission [UNHRC] rapporteur, and (Mr. Quin Gasori), a delegate, paid a courtesy call on

U Nyunt Swe, deputy minister of foreign affairs, at the Foreign Ministry's annex building at 1500 today. The meeting was also attended by U Khin Maung Win, director general of the International Organizations and Economic Department.

At 1100 today, Prof. Yokota also held talks and coordinated his itinerary with responsible Foreign Ministry personnel.

Khun Sa Officer Denies Reported Defection

BK0710130195 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 7 Oct 95 p 6

[Unattributed report]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mae Hong Son — Shan State National Congress (SSNC) President Zao Gunjade has denied reports that he has defected from Khun Sa's Mong Tai Army [MTA] to another group, according to a border source.

The source quoted Mr Gunjade, a veteran military officer in the MTA, as saying that reports of his defection to the Shan State National Army (SSNA) led by Maj Gunyod were totally baseless.

His recent visit to negotiate with 1,000 soldiers now in the SSNA was aimed at persuading them to return to the Shan State, Mr Gunjade said.

Other border sources also maintained that there is no reason for the SSNC president to defect to the SSNA as he is highly respected by the Mong Tai Army from which he enjoys strong support.

Hence, it is unlikely that Mr Gunjade would have joined forces with the Gunyod-led SSNA.

In a related development the sources said the MTA was negotiating with local Thai authorities in Mae Hong Son in an attempt to get the latter to mediate in talks with the Burmese government to reach a ceasefire agreement.

However, Rangoon has flatly refused to allow the Thai authorities to become involved in Burma's internal affairs, said the sources.

The MTA has sent 1,000 soldiers to reinforce its forces at various bases, fearing they could be attacked by Burmese forces or the United Wa State Army (UWSA).

It was reported that the MTA was preparing to evacuate its Shan and Chinese Haw populations to Thailand to seek temporary refuge during the fighting.

This has prompted the provincial authorities in Mae Hong Son to lay down measures to cope with the cross-border fighting and flow of refugees.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Singapore

Lee Kuan Yew on China's National Unity Stand

BK1110105995 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 11 Oct 95 p 1

[Unattributed report]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] China's national unity cannot be subordinated to its economic needs and anything that threatened its unity would be construed as a hostile act giving cause for war, said Senior Minister Lee Kuan Yew.

Thus, China had responded "ferociously" in its present row with the United States, because the Clinton administration had touched a painful nerve — a "neuralgic area" — over Taiwan and Tibet. "This is a very dangerous zone to prod," he said.

While the disputes over Most Favoured Nation status, intellectual property rights, and entry to the World Trade Organisation could be negotiated, Chinese unity could not.

"If the US interferes with the unity of China, that is a hostile act. They will respond, and damn the consequences."

Mr Lee made this point in an interview with GLOBAL VIEWPOINT editor Nathan Gardels at the Istana [state palace] last month.

The first part of the interview, on the excesses of technology and the media, was distributed by the LOS ANGELES TIMES syndicate last week.

The second part, on China, was distributed on Monday.

In the interview, Mr Lee recounted a meeting in August with Chinese Premier Li Peng and President and Communist Party chief Jiang Zemin.

He had told them that if China's relations with the US remained unstable and tensions across the Taiwan Straits high, Singapore's industrial park project in Suzhou would not take off.

"Jiang listened. Li listened. But they said nothing."

Mr Lee said he received a response three days later when he met Vice-Premier Li Lanqing, who was in charge of the Suzhou project.

He told Mr Lee: "Taiwan must understand it cannot continue to go down this road (of leveraging the US against the mainland in pursuit of greater independence), but if it does, then we cannot rule out the use of force."

Mr Lee noted: "In other words, if necessary, Suzhou or other such development projects may have to wait a decade or more. This is a bull point. China's unity cannot be subordinated to China's economic development."

He said he took this position seriously because it was not an off-the-cuff comment, but a considered response after three days of consultation at the top.

To patch up ties he said, the US should simply accept that both Tibet and Taiwan were part of China and stop challenging this reality.

If the Dalai Lama of Tibet, for example, was led to believe through five-minute photo opportunities with President Clinton that he could act like Taiwanese President Lee Teng-hui, China, as it had said, would not "sit idly by".

"If Tibet is part of China, then why is the US President seeing this rebel? If Tibet isn't part of China, is the US going to liberate it?"

The Chinese, he said, had changed from its "belligerent, intransigent and aggressive" days of the 1950s to 1970s, to wanting cooperation and friendship.

"But, let us not forget: China is a fierce animal that became friendly, but could be easily agitated and become fierce again."

Turning to the subject of its arms build-up, he noted that the collapse of the Soviet Union had deprived China of its role as a strategic counter-balance.

So, it had to build up its leverage in another way by becoming stronger economically and militarily.

And with the Soviet collapse too, it had been able to buy Russian arms easily in the "thieves' market" and pick up on Russian research development.

Replying to a question on Japan, he noted that its past invasion of China had left unhealed scars, and left China still fearful of a resurgent Japan.

"I think the Chinese want the US around at least until they grow strong. That will all change the day their weapons inventory is as complete as the Russians' or Americans'."

Japan Increased Net Investments 'Sharply'

BK0910110795 Singapore BUSINESS TIMES in English 9 Oct 95

[Report by Chuang Peck Ming — received via Internet]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Singapore — Singapore stocks were the darlings of Japanese investors last year but they did not appeal much to the Americans. The Japanese raised their net investments sharply from US$3 million in 1993 to US$526 million [Singapore dollar] (S$752.2 million) in the local bourse—their single biggest investment in foreign stocks—in 1994, figures produced by the Nomura Research Institute (NRI) in a study on Asian securities markets show.

The NRI is the research arm of Tokyo-based Nomura Securities, one of the world's largest broking houses. In contrast, the net inflow of funds from the US was a measly US$16 million—down from US$1.4 billion in 1993, according to the study which appears in Nomura's latest NRI Quarterly.

The higher Japanese investments partly reflected a general uptrend in the country's portfolio investments in Asia, which more than doubled to US$1.5 billion last year. But in Europe and the US, Japanese investors continued to dump their stock holdings, resulting in a global net divestment of US$2.7 billion last year.

US investments in Asia — excluding Japan, China, Korea, Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines — fell to US$6.2 billion from US$10.8 billion in 1993. Worldwide, US investments dropped to US$47.1 billion from US$63.3 billion

The flow of portfolio investment funds from Japan to Singapore last year was the strongest in five years. It was also the first time in five years that the flow into Singapore exceeded the flow of Japanese funds into Hong Kong.

The flow of Japanese funds into the British colony rose from US$431 million to US$446 million last year—Japan's second single biggest investment in foreign stocks.

Their American counter parts cut back on their investments in Hong Kong, but the amount was still a high US$2.4 billion last year. The NRI concludes that along with Shanghai, Hong Kong has an edge over Singapore to become tomorrow's leading market in the region. "Both the underwriting and brokering of Chinese securities are potentially huge business in Asia, and Hong Kong, which will soon become part of China, probably has a competitive edge in such business," it says.

After the colony reverts to Chinese rule in 1997, Hong Kong should capture the lion's share of the securities business in China, the NRI says. Singapore would have a piece of the action too, but mainly in areas where foreign investors are making a foray into Chinese stocks.

The NRI says Singapore knows it cannot beat Hong Kong in China, which is why it is promoting asset management activities in an effort to develop non-China related business. But it would face increasingly tough competition from emerging offshore markets in Malaysia and other neighbouring countries.

Cambodia

Hun Sen Calls Opponents 'Animals,' 'Pol Potists'

BK1110092595 Phnom Penh PHNOM PENH POST in English 6-19 Oct 95 pp 1, 2

[Report by Ker Munthit and Matthew Grainger]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Second Prime Minister and CPP leader Hun Sen has said his coalition government with FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Cooperative Cambodia] leader Prince Norodom Ranariddh will last to 1998 and beyond "until the year 2010".

In a speech at Kompong Speu on Sept 23, later replayed on radio and television, Hun Sen said of the ruling government that "I will support those who are happy to cooperate with me."

"Don't be mistaken. Once you knock the heads of Ranariddh, Hun Sen, Chea Sim [and] Heng Samrin, you cannot ask support from them."

"Don't forget, Hun Sen and Ranariddh will go together until 1998. I'd like to tell all compatriots that between Ranariddh and Hun Sen, we will go along together until the year 2010," he said, adding this had already been discussed between the two leaders.

Hun Sen, 44, pointed out that 2010 was only 15 years away and that "even if I won't [remain] a PM, I will be a leader of a political party."

On Son Sann's breakaway BLDP congress—held one week after the PM's speech—Hun Sen said: "Both PMs, the Interior Ministry and other departments...decided the congress cannot be opened.

The Prime Minister said if permission for the congress had to go before Parliament "you will be stuck because you knock two-heads [Ranariddh and himself] everyday."

He opposed the congress because of security concerns, and of the danger of an "undercover group acting to throw one or two grenades."

"The first reason is a question of security and social order," he said, adding that supporters of Ieng Mouly and Son Sann could create a new problem.

"An act of violence could be erected between the same political party with different supporters...Maybe, there is an undercover group that could throw one or two grenades. Blame will be put on this person or that person. That is why we cannot allow a new congress to be organized at all."

The congress could have proceeded provided both factions reunited, he said.

"If our good intentions are not understood...you will face problems if you come to the congress. Whoever disobeys the Royal Government and the authorities and causes problems to social order must be responsible," he saod.

"We are not intimidating, but we would like to inform them for their own sake before any difficulties arise," he said.

A number of people were proposing a return to the Pol Pot regime, he said: "All opponents of the government are allies of Pol Pot—we dare to announce this, they are absolutely allies of Pol Pot."

Hun Sen described those who opposed the govermnent "animals" and "Pol Potists."

"Good-intentioned" opponents who offered constructive criticism were democrats, he said, adding that those "making propaganda...that the death chance outnumbers the living one [in Cambodia]", both within Cambodia and abroad, were "Pol Potists."

Opponents had been writing off the government at home and abroad, he said, adding that living standards now should be compared to the "nothing" that existed in 1979.

"Now [government opponents] had everything. They publish their newspapers, they have motorcycles and cars...but it is normal for the opposition and Pol Pot's allies to contradict the truth."

One year after Sam Rangsi had been ousted "foreign countries continue to assist Cambodia because Khmer people are very hungry. They need to help ten million people, not one person."

Under the leadership of King Sihanouk political parties had united, bar the KR [Khmer Rouge], he said.

Foreign Minister on Rebel Drug Trafficking

BK1010071795 Bangkok BANGKOK POST (INSIDE INDOCHINA Supplement) in English 10 Oct 95 p 1

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Khmer Rouge is smuggling heroin and marijuana into Thailand to help bankroll its war against the Cambodian Government. Foreign Minister Ing Huot said the guerrillas had opened a new route along the 824-km Thai-Cambodian border to traffic in opium grown and refined in Burma.

Battambang Second Deputy Governor Nam Tum said the guerrillas had stepped up gem mining around their border base of Pailin to offset losses incurred by Thailand's respect of the logging ban enforced in April.

Sam Rangsi Reveals New Party Platform

BK1110093995 Phnom Penh PHNOM PENH POST in English 6-19 Oct 95 p 6

[Report by Jason Barber]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bringing an end to Cambodia's guerrilla war and seeking the return of Cambodian land from neighboring countries are part of Sam Rangsi's 10-point platform for a new political party.

Strong nationalistic overtones, along with promises to clean up a "dirty" government and political environment, will be the base of Rangsi's party.

He said last week the name of the party and the composition of a 300-member "national council" would be announced next month.

He believed that following the congresses of the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Cooperative Cambodia] party and Son Sann's faction of the BLDP [Buddhist Liberal Democratic Party], he would be in a good position to take advantage of discontentment within those parties.

Rangsi, expelled from FUNCINPEC and the National Assembly, said the majority of FUNCINPEC members had already left the party "in their minds."

Many other Khmers were also dissatisfied with the government and anxious for change.

"They are not fooled by the appearance of change, by the appearance of democracy, even the reestablishment of the monarchy without the King having any power.

"If you scratch the veneer of cosmetic changes, the situation remains the same. For the people, their safety, their security, their jobs, nothing has changed."

As long as "CPP [Cambodian People's Party] and FUNCINPEC officials are talking about making this coalition forever," the lure of an new opposition party would be attractive to many people.

Rangsi said his party's 10 key principles would be to:

—Bring peace to Cambodia;

—Attempt to reclaim land taken by "all" of Cambodia's neighbors during the past few decades;
—Promote "social justice" and "equal opportunity" for all;
—Improve human rights;
—Reduce corruption;
—Introduce a "clear" immigration policy with "controls and measures";
—Ensure respect for Cambodia's territorial sovereignty;
—Stop widespread deforestation;
—Cancel certain foreign investment contracts signed by the government, particularly several signed with Malaysian firms.

While achieving the two first objectives appear difficult, Rangsi was adamant he had clear plans.

If in power, his party would stop all major military offensives against the Khmer Rouge [KR] and implement a policy of "containment."

He hoped to achieve a kind of stalemate, which he stressed was neither a cease-fire nor a partitioning of Cambodia, with the KR.

He would then concentrate on rural development of government areas, and encourage continuing defections of guerrillas and civilians from KR areas.

"There are a few [KR] leaders who will not join us, but they will die by themselves if their supporters leave them."

Asked whether he favored the prospect of political negotiations with certain elements of the KR leadership, he said he supported the advice of the King on national reconciliation.

He agreed with the King's view that top leaders such as Pol Pot should never be allowed to return, but others could form political parties.

As for reclaiming Cambodia border territory, he said a Rangsi government would start by canceling treaties signed with Vietnam by Hun Sen in the 1980's.

He alleged the treaties had allowed Vietnam to take over strips of Cambodian border land, of between two-30km.

Thailand and Laos had also "taken advantage" of the war in Cambodia to take land.

On whether Cambodia should seek to physically reclaim such land, he said he proposed using only "legal and peaceful" means, such as international tribunals, to try to get its return.

Rangsi said more details of the party's political program would be announced next month, along with its leadership and internal bylaws.

Most of the party's funds would come from overseas Khmers.

"I'm proud of that, because these people earned their living, their money, honestly. It did not come from corruption, from environmental destruction."

He said "thousands of dollars" of donations had been made to him on recent trips overseas, which was being spent on social work in Cambodia such as digging wells.

Rebels Warn U.S. Against Direct Involvement

BK0810135095 (Clandestine) Radio of the Provisional Government of National Union and National Salvation of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 7 Oct 95

[Unattributed commentary: "The United States Has Declared Direct Involvement in the War of Aggression in Cambodia. This is the Last Breath in Its Second War of Aggression in Cambodia"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The Clinton administration hastily announced on 29 September 1995 that the United States will begin military exercises in Cambodia in October 1995. This is a declaration of U.S. direct involvement in communist Vietnam's war of aggression in Cambodia. The U.S. Administration's act shows its devilish face and warmongering nature in killing the Cambodian nation and people, in the same way it has always acted globally.

The Cambodian nation and people categorically oppose this brute and savage act of aggression by the U.S. Administration. The people of the world oppose this warmongering act by the United States, and the American people also oppose this act of aggression.

Why has the United States declared its direct involvement on the Cambodian battlefield? It is because its underling, the two-headed government, is being defeated. Since 1993, UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] and the alliance, under U.S. leadership, have provided all kinds of assistance to the two-headed government. Thousands of millions of dollars, rice, medicine, weapons, and ammunition have been provided to restructure and train the army, etc. This is to enable the two-headed government, their out-and-out lackey, to wage war against the Cambodian nation, people, and Democratic Kampuchea.

The two-headed government, however, remains defeated constantly — in dry season and rainy season and more and more seriously. It is for this reason that the United States, the alliance's ringleader, has been compelled to get directly involved in the war of aggression in Cambodia. This is to save its lackeys from futile death on the battlefield.

In fact, the two-headed government is disintegrating. It only awaits a futile death. No one can save it. Furthermore, the United States has come to provoke and kill the Cambodian nation and people, who do not allow themselves be killed at will. This was already tested between 1970 and 1975. The United States came in force then, using all kinds of modern aircraft, tanks, weapons, and ammunition. It was still defeated. It has now come with its last breath of predeath agony.

At present, strategic weapons and regular troops are being prepared to defend the Cambodian nation and people everywhere and to do so resolutely. Chief thief, do not shout catch thief. You are the leader of thieves. You are the one trampling upon the Cambodian people's right to self-determination, on their human rights, and on their democracy. When you do come upon the strategic weapons and regular troops of the Cambodian nation and people, do not cry if you are smart.

The Cambodian nation and people tell you this in advance.

Indonesia

E.Timor Capital Remains Tense After Clashes

BK1110040695 Hong Kong AFP in English 0353 GMT 11 Oct 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Dili, East Timor, Oct 11 (AFP) — The University of East Timor reopened here Wednesday after two days of violent clashes that left two dead, but the overall mood in the city remained tense, sources said.

The streets were largely deserted in the early hours and there was very little traffic on the streets, with most shops closed except for those near official buildings, they said.

The clashes in southwest Dili, which started Monday and left two killed and five injured, involved hundreds of East Timorese youths, some supporting the Indonesian Government and others demanding the independence of East Timor, the sources said.

"Classes are going as usual today," the chancellor of the university, Armindo Maio, told AFP by phone Wednesday.

Another source said that the youths attacked a military vehicle overnight. At least 10 vehicles were burned since Monday.

The two dead youths, both East Timorese, will be buried on Wednesday, a source said. The five injured are all locals except for one from the neighboring island of Flores.

Sergeant Agus, assistant to the military commander in Dili, said Wednesday the city is "normal, (there is) nothing much going on," and those taking part in the clashes were "just some youths, who are jealous of each other."

"These incidents, however, are always exploited by irresponsible people," Agus said.

Rights Commission Gives Findings on E.Timor Riot

BK1010115295 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 3 Oct 95 p 1

[Unattributed report]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Jakarta (JP) — The National Commission on Human Rights has attributed last month's religious and ethnic rioting in East Timor to the many unresolved political and social problems of the territory.

Strained relations between indigenous residents and migrants, poor communication between the government and the people, continuing social conflict and malfunction in political institutions all contributed to the frustration that burst into the open between September 2 and September 14, the commission concluded.

The spate of rioting in the capital Dili was triggered by a Muslim prison official's statement which offended local Catholics.

Commission deputy chairman Marzuki Darusman said that the rioters were venting their frustration at the numerous problems plaguing the predominantly Roman Catholic province.

"The incidents were an outburst of accumulating problems," Marzuki said when announcing the commission's findings.

The commission concluded that in the course of the rioting, there had been numerous rights violations in the areas of religion, personal safety, property as well as the right to be free of fear.

Between September 2 and 14, Dili saw youths on the rampage. Migrants were harassed and their houses attacked, mosques and Protestant churches vandalized, vehicles set on fire and market places burnt down.

The authorities have since arrested more than a dozen rioters and detained the Meliana prison official who allegedly insulted the church when he was addressing inmates.

Marzuki said that the relationship between indigenous East Timorese and migrants, who dominate the local economy, are particularly sensitive. The commission suggested that political institutions in the province improve their functions to better accommodate local needs. In addition, he said, local government officials, community leaders and the public need to improve communication.

It also recommended that local religious leaders hold more dialogues to address any differences that may exist between the people of different religions.

The commission's report has elements in common with the findings of the Armed Forces.

Chief of the Armed Forces General Feisal Tanjung said during a recent hearing with Commission I of the House of Representatives that the riots had their origins in three unrelated incidents: the announcement of the results of the civil service entrance test, which angered those who were not admitted; remarks by an official that denigrated Roman Catholicism, which is the main religion in East Timor; and the marriage of two people from different churches, which fueled anger among the local people.

Earlier, the government said the riots had racial and religious characteristics because the targets were the migrants who are mostly Muslim.

Meanwhile, about 100 ulemas from Jakarta and its surrounding townships went to the House of Representatives yesterday to express their concern with the tension in East Timor.

The delegation was received by Aisyah Amini of the Muslim-based United Development Party, who is also chairwoman of Commission I for security and political affairs and two colleagues, Abu Hasan Sazili and Ali Rasyidi.

Led by Nur Muhammad S.Q., the ulemas and principals of Muslim boarding schools in Jakarta, Bogor, Tangerang and Bekasi lodged a petition with the House, calling on the government to take prompt actions to solve the problem.

The ulemas called on the government to establish a fact-finding mission to obtain clear data on what triggered the incident and the actual number of casualties.

They suggested a number of actions be taken, including a meeting to gather together Bishop Carlos Filipe Ximenes Belo of the predominantly Roman Catholic region, ulemas, the National Commission on Human Rights, the Armed Forces and the government.

Ministry Welcomes Canberra Statement on Refugees

LD1010130795 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0900 GMT 10 Oct 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Indonesia has welcomed a statement by Australia that it is examining whether it can send East Timorese asylum-seekers to Portugal.

An Indonesian Foreign Ministry spokesman said the hundreds of East Timorese seeking refugee status in Australia did not have a genuine political reason for doing so. He said that they had left East Timor because they were seeking a better life and could not wait for what he called the fruits of development. Indonesia's Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said in July that the Canberra government could encourage more East Timorese to flee to Australia if they agreed to grant refugee status to one group of boat people.

Australian officials said there are a total of 1,358 East Timorese seeking refugee status in Australia. Australia's Foreign Minister Gareth Evans, said today that at least some of these people may be legally obliged to seek asylum from Portugal as the former administrator of East Timor.

The Australian opposition has condemned Senator Evans's remarks, accusing the government of being hypocritical and inconsistent. The opposition spokesman on foreign affairs, Alexander Downer, said Australia had recently argued before the International Court of Justice that Portugal had no responsibility for the people or the territory of East Timor.

Minister Urges Joint Projects in Spratlys

LD1010093595 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0800 GMT 10 Oct 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Indonesia's foreign minister, Ali Alatas, says it is time for rival claimants to the Spratly Islands in the South China Sea to start joint cooperation projects in the area. Mr. Alatas made the remark in the East Kalimantan city of Balikpapan, where Indonesia is holding the sixth in a series of workshops aimed at resolving tensions over the Spratlys. He said each claimant to the Spratlys should authorize the appropriate authorities to start implementing joint projects in the islands. Indonesia is not one of the claimants, which comprise Brunei, China, Malaysia, the Philippines, Taiwan, and Vietnam.

Chief of Staff Warns Against Revival of Communism

BK0810124995 Jakarta ANTARA in Indonesian 1359 GMT 7 Oct 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Balikpapan, 7 Oct (ANTARA) — General H.R. Hartono, Army chief of staff, has called on the Indonesian people, especially Muslims, to be vigilant against the revival of communist ideology in Indonesia. Efforts to revive it may be carried out by certain groups in different forms, and this will endanger national stability as well as the Pancasila state ideology. "Communism is beginning to be revived now. In fact, in East Kalimantan, there have been people trying to create a memoir of the ideology by twisting the facts," Gen. Hartono said at a dialogue session with residents of the Hidayatullah Islamic Religious Boarding School in Balikpapan on Saturday. [passage omitted]

Gen. Hartono said that religious believers, especially Muslims, will be at a disadvantage if the communist ideology were to be resurrected, because they are the first to be attacked. This is because communists regard religion as poisonous.

He said that we have seen examples of this in various countries of the world, where communism finally turned the state fanaticism of a particular religion into atheism. [passage omitted]

Gen. Hartono has called on Muslims, especially residents of the boarding school, to participate actively in the efforts to stabilize the state ideology. [passage omitted].

Vigilance Against 'Formless Organizations' Urged

BK0910144895 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0000 GMT 9 Oct 95

[Station commentary]

[FBIS Translated Text] Speaking when he met with Hayono Isman, state minister for youth and sports affairs at his Cendana Road residence last Friday, President Suharto urged the Indonesian people, especially the younger generation, to be vigilant against formless organizations [organisasi tanpa bentuk] that are trying to disseminate communist ideas, undermine national unity and integrity, and weaken national resilience. In their operations, these formless organizations have tried to introduce ideas opposed to the Pancasila ideology under the pretext of upholding human rights, justice, and openness, and even spread ideas that can give rise to SARA [ethnic, religious, racial, and intercommunal] conflicts.

The main target of their door-to-door campaigns is the younger generation, especially students who did not experience the dark history of the G-30-S/PKI [30 September Movement/Indonesian Communist Party] incident. Youths and students normally have natural idealism to uphold justice. The state minister for youths and sports affairs pointed out that many youths are already influenced by the campaigns and even openly voiced their sympathy for former members of Lekra [cultural organization affiliated with the PKI].

When we look deeper at what is happening recently, including last week's arrest of five PKI figures who acted under the pretext of establishing an Indonesian Islamic state in Central Java, we have proof that followers of the outlawed organization still exist. The commander of Diponegoro Fourth Regional Military Command said the five PKI figures are in fact former detainees who had served between 10 and 20 years in jail. After their release, they still tried to influence people, especially those with limited religious knowledge.

In this connection, the head of state's call on the younger generation not to forget the G-30-S/PKI incident is something worth contemplating. The younger generation should be vigilant against communist elements that want to erase their past. While it is true that communism no longer exists physically, it still exists ideologically. This can be seen from its efforts to pit people against each other and create SARA discords, that will eventually weaken national resilience. PKI remnants, who always believe that nobody has ever outlawed their organization and they have never dissolved their own organization, will easily infiltrate into our society if our national resilience is weakened.

It is worth noting that even though PKI remnants seem to decrease their activities, this does not mean they have slowed down their efforts. The truth is that the government's development efforts have given them no chance to grow. It is possible that recent incidents including student brawls, land disputes, or labor strikes might have been masterminded by these PKI remnants. Therefore, people must continue to be vigilant against the latent danger of PKI remnants.

Philippines

Ramos, Iran's Rafsanjani Discuss Relations

BK1010112295 Quezon City Radio Filipinas in English 0230 GMT 10 Oct 95

[Speeches by President Fidel V. Ramos and Iran's President 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani; place and date not given — recorded]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] [Ramos, in progress] ... and the distinguished members of your delegation, excellencies, the Vice President, Mr. Speaker, gentlemen.

First of all let me thank you for giving me the chance to reciprocate the warm hospitality you extended to the Philippine delegation and myself when we had the honor of visiting you in Teheran last March. While Manila's weather may not be as invigorating as that crisp spring day in March, shortly before, (Laurus) — the Iranian New Year, I hope that the warm friendship with which we receive you can at least equal the brotherly regard, which greeted us on our arrival in Teheran. For as you can see, your excellency, we share many things in common, than what one may expect of two countries seemingly removed at first glance, and perhaps this is why the Filipinos in Iran and the Iranians in the Philippines feel so at home. If we were closer geographically I am sure, all the planes between Iran and the Philippines would be full on every trip.

Your excellency, we are a young country compared to Iran. Ancient history had recorded for the world the awesome conquest, the sweeping movements of Darius of Xerxes. But the Filipino people share the same dynamism, which motivates the Iranian people. This is what enabled us to overcome great difficulties as you have done. This is what (inspires) of the few among our peoples to travel to the four corners of the globe in search of opportunity and self- fulfillment. This is what makes Iranians and Filipinos at ease and comfortable in each other's presence.

We are greatly honored by your visit, the first ever by a head of state of a Middle East power; for it affirms the importance, which your excellency and the Islamic Republic of Iran attach to the very good relations between our two countries. Let me assure you, your excellency, that these relations will grow even stronger based as they are on a multitude of common interests and mutual goodwill between our two republics and among our peoples. Having withstood the dramatic upheavals experienced by our two countries in recent memory, these relations your excellency will never be affected by third country interests and will rest exclusively on our mutual friendship between Iran and the Philippines.

Your excellency, in times of our urgent need during the dark days of the Gulf War, your government unhesitatingly granted safe passage and assistance to thousands of Filipino workers adversely affected by the conflict; yet again during the perilous moments of the more recent conflict in Yemen, Iran immediately granted overflight clearance to our planes who went to ferry stranded Filipino workers in the area. For this, we are deeply grateful.

The support and sympathetic understanding, which you have shown towards the problems of Filipino Muslims in the southern Philippines gives us great encouragement to persevere in our efforts to achieve enduring stability by way of a peace process, now being undertaken with the Moro National Liberation Front.

Your excellency we also have the chance during your brief visit to see for yourself how our brother Filipino Muslims have been integrated in the national mainstream and how well shared in the pursuit of peace and development, which is the common aspiration of Iran and the Philippines. That is why your excellency I firmly believe that your visit will add greater impetus to deeper partnerships and joint endeavors between our governments, between our business sectors and most of all, between our two peoples. In this spirit, I invite all of you to wish his excellency, President 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani a warm and heartfelt Mabuhay [Long life!], long life, and to promote the enduring friendship of the peoples of Iran and of the Philippines. Thank you very much, maraming salamat sa inyong lahat [Thank you very much to all of you] Wassalam [Peace be upon you.]

[President 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, in Persian with passage-by-passage translation] In the name of God the Almighty, your excellency President Fidel Ramos, excellencies, distinguished guests, I am pleased to be here among you in the friendly Philippines. And I am glad to express my appreciation for the cordial welcome and warm hospitality. I sincerely hope that the long-standing relation between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Republic of the Philippines that have always been based on (broad) friendship and understanding will be further consolidated in all bilateral and international spheres.

Mr. President, the visit of your excellency to the Islamic Republic of Iran opened a new chapter in our bilateral relations and drew a (?good) prospect for the future. I am confident, [words indistinct] which manifests the firm determination of two countries to foster friendly relationships will contribute greatly to consolidation and cementing of our existing relation. [sentence as heard]

The Republic of the Philippines with its natural blessings and other wealth of resources has a bright futures and we attach great significance to our relations with your country. Through cultural and educational cooperation, exchange of experiences, trade and investment, and transfer of technology we can take greater stride forward in serving the interest of our nations. Establishment of joint (cooperation) in signing of agreement on commerce and cultural cooperation which had materialized during your excellency's stay in Teheran provide an appropriate framework to the extension of cooperative friendly relation.

The Islamic Republic of Iran desires to seek greater successes of your excellency in bringing about peace, tranquility and economic prosperity in the Philippines. We hope the dialogue of your government with the Muslim community in this country will bear desirable fruits and lead to stronger fraternal bonds between the followers of the two great prophets Jesus Christ — peace be upon him — and prophet Mohammad — peace be upon him — these two great men.

By playing the key to the world peace and naturalization of global human values in our global community, lies in the observance of the rights of all nations, respect for their views and opinion and for the right to uplift their standard of life. [sentence as heard] Political exploitation of such novel values as freedom and human rights and used as foreign policy levers of pressure and double standard and discriminatory practice at the international arena, seek no purpose other than expanding hegemonic influence interfering in the internal affairs of the other nations and hindering the advancement of the developing countries.

The current global state-of-affairs particularly the new emerging economic block has need cooperation among developing countries in regional grouping in the world. Its cooperation can ensure the national interests of countries and contribute positively to peace and regional security, considering active presence of Philippines in Asia, the important role of Iran in Asia and the valuable experience of these two strong regional arrangements, we can pave the way for cooperation these two regional organizations. [sentences as heard]

Please allow me to thank you once again for the warm hospitality accorded to us by your excellency and the government of the Philippines, as I cherish the memories of my visit to your beautiful country and meeting the hospitable people of the Philippines. Thank you very much. [end recording]

Officials Tighten Security for Ramos' U.S. Trip

BK0910042895 Quezon City Radio Filipinas in English 0230 GMT 9 Oct 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] U.S. and Philippine officials are drawing up tight security measures for President Fidel Ramos when he visits New York this month after disclosures of a plot by Islamic militants to kill him. This was stated by President Ramos's Presidential Security Group Commander Leo Alvez.

Alvez was referring to U.S. reports that the alleged mastermind of New York's World Trade Center bombing had a letter threatening to kill Ramos and poison the Philippines' water supply.

President Ramos is to visit New York on October 21 to 24 to attend the 50th anniversary observance of the founding of the United Nations.

The letter, alleged to have been in possession of Ramzi Ahmed Yusuf, threatened the strongest actions against all Filipino interests including President Ramos's death unless Yusuf associate Abdul Hakim Murad was released from a Philippine jail.

Murad was arrested in January in the Philippines and later handed over to U.S. authorities. Yusuf, Murad, and a third defendant (Iyad Ismuyil) are defendants in a new indictment in the U.S. read out on Friday. Yusuf and (Ismuyil) are charged with carrying out the 1993 World Trade Center bombing, while Murad and Yusuf are accused of trying to bomb two U.S. passenger jets last year.

Philippine officials have also accused Yusuf and Murad of involvement in an alleged plot to kill Pope John Paul during his Manila visit in January.

Alvez told reporters the plot against President Ramos might have been aggravated by Manila's decision to hand Murad over to U.S. authorities.

Despite discovery of the plot, President Ramos is not canceling any of his public activities during his U.S. visit, but security agencies were stepping up their hunt for other Islamic associates of Yusuf and Murad who might still be in the Philippines.

Presidential Executive Secretary Ruben Torres said this is a very serious threat, unquote. [sentence as heard]

General: Terrorists Capable of Killing Ramos

BK0910035095 Quezon City GMA-7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 2230 GMT 8 Oct 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Brigadier General Leo Alvez, head of the Presidential Security Group, has admitted that Muslim terrorists have a strong capability to kill President Ramos. According to Alvez, the Muslim terrorists' capability was evidenced by the ability to smuggle some of its members to train in the planned assassination of Pope John Paul II last January. However, Galvez assured that the president's security will be intensified especially during his scheduled visit to the United States in the middle of this month.

Meanwhile, Executive Secretary Ruben Torres said it is only proper to suppress the remaining number of terrorists. Torres said the intelligence efforts of the authorities should be strengthened to deter terrorists.

Ramos, President Menem Discuss Bilateral Issues

BK0610121695 Quezon City DZBB Radyo Bisig Bayan in Tagalog 0800 GMT 6 Oct 95

[FBIS Translated Text] A yearly business package worth about $15 million between the Philippines and Argentina was signed today. The signing of the agreement was witnessed by President Fidel Ramos and the visiting Argentine president. The agreement includes a stipulation that Argentina will import Philippine agricultural products.

Expansion of trade and diplomatic relations were also discussed by President Fidel Ramos and Argentine President Menem. The two met at Malacanang and both leaders pledged to strengthen bilateral relations. The Argentine president assured his continued support for the advancement of trade between the two countries.

MNLF 'Extremists' Aiding Abu Sayyaf

BK1010091195 Quezon City MALAYA in English 6 Oct 95 p 2

[Report by Al Jacinto and Gerry de Belen]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Zamboanga — The Southern Command [Southcom] has identified six other members of the Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] believed to have aided or granted refuge to Abu Sayyaf extremists tagged in the ambush-slaying of six Army troopers Sunday.

Aside from Dory Kalahal, the military named Jainuddin Mudjalin, Nonong Wasalim, Ibba Musabihul and his son Hussin, Hassanima Yahiya, and Walid Mohaddam as those believed to be coddling the Abu Sayyaf members led by Montong Salih.

The military said the Abu Sayyaf staged the attack in retaliation for the surrender of Abu Sayyaf commanders Gulam and Edris who are now government assets. Munib Quezon and Abdilkarim Akmanul, Abu Sayyaf leaders Basilan and 30 followers surrendered recently. [sentence as published]

Jolo-based Abu Sayyaf Commander Said Punso was arrested recently on the information given by former Abu Sayyaf operation officer Edwin Angeles to intelligence operatives.

Col. Jose Balajadia, Southcom deputy commander, refused to comment on reports that MNLF commanders are coddling Abu Sayyaf men.

Lt. Gen. Alfredo Filler, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] vice chief of staff, said threats posed by Abu Sayyaf and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front [MILF] will not prevail if the government and the Moro National Liberation Front succeed in forging a peace agreement. Filler said MILF would be willing to talk peace with the government but refuses to be represented by MNLF.

NPA Fighting Capability Declining Steadily

BK0910122995 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 6 Oct 95 p 11

[Report by Inocentes A. Gulle]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Gen. Santos City, South Cotabato — Reports from military units here operating against communist rebels said the New People's Army's (NPA) fighting capability is steadily declining.

The steady deliberate military campaign, the reports said, has killed or captured several rebels and has destroyed much of their arms, ammunition, communication equipment, and base camps.

The reports said the operation last July netted 19 killed or wounded, six surrenderees, and recovered were two M-16 armalite rifles, two M-14 rifles, one 12-gauge shotgun, two rifle grenades, and two ICOM [expansion unknown] radios.

The operation was conducted by elements of the 602nd Brigade of the 6th Division stationed in Awang, Maguindanao, led by Col. Roy Cimatu.

The operation destroyed the NPA's Pulang Bagani Command which operated in the hinterland of Agusan and Davao, and based at Veruela, Agusan del Sur.

The NPA unit is said to have at least 100 rebels, of which one- third has been demobilized and the rest have fled to different areas.

Meanwhile, the Army is conducting civic action activities under the "Unlad Bayan [Progress Country]" program to reestablish the affected residents' livelihood and civil government.

Last August, Oplan [Operation] Alma, under the command of Col. Ernesto G. Carolina of the 401st Brigade stationed at Prosperidad, Agusan del Sur, with the combined forces of the 671st and 291st battalions and the 10th Scout Ranger Company, overran an NPA plenum site in Surigao del Sur.

The army met stiff resistance from the main regional guerrilla unit guarding the plenum site. The rebels were forced to withdraw towards the boundaries of Agusan del Sur and Surigao del Sur after an hour of heavy firefight.

Six rebels were reported killed while an undetermined number were wounded. Assorted arms and ammunition, medical paraphernalia, and documents with intelligence value were reportedly captured in the rebel camp composed of make-shift tents.

There was no report of army casualty.

Early this month, the 25th Infantry Battalion chanced upon an NPA hideout in Las Arenas, Pantukan, Davao.

The hideout was used by the Wilfredo Zapanta Command led by a certain Edilberto Miras, alias Kumander Pido/Bebit. Two rebels reportedly surrendered and the rest fled to unknown areas.

Thailand

Thanat Criticizes U.S. Drug Evidence

BK1110054795 Bangkok THE NATION in English 11 Oct 95 pp A1, A3

[Unattributed report]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Former Supreme Court President Banyat Suchiwa confirmed yesterday that he had resigned from the Commission of Inquiry looking into U.S. allegations against Thai politicians for being linked to drug trafficking because he wanted to maintain his neutrality.

Banyat said his remaining on the panel, whose objective was to find a solution to the charges, could constitute a conflict of interest if and when any one of the cases being considered found their way to the Criminal Court.

The former Supreme Court president is also a member of the Judicial Commission, the governing body of judges.

"As a member of the Judicial Commission, I, together with other members, have a duty to ensure judges administer justice fairly and efficiently," Banyat said.

Meanwhile, Thanat Khoman, chairman of the Commission of Inquiry, yesterday described the "verbal evidence" provided by senior U.S. officials to Thai Foreign Minister Mr Kasemsamoson Kasemsi as "unsupported claim made by four or five U.S. anti-drug agents".

Thanat said he considered Banyat's resignation a "reasonable" move and that he did not believe it would in any way affect the credibility of his panel.

The chairman said so far the commission had received complaints from three individuals, one of whom was Watthana Atsawahem, deputy leader of Chat Thai Party. He did not reveal the names of the other two.

Banyat, speaking to reporters yesterday, said he had sent his resignation letter to Premier Banhan Sinlapa-acha by way of the secretary-general to the Prime Minister Det Bunlong last week.

"The resignation was dated Oct 2 and was effective immediately. As I'm no longer a permanent official, no one can block my resignation," he said.

Banyat would not say whether he considered the creation of the Commission of Inquiry as politically-motivated.

"I don't know what motivated the prime minister to set up the fact-finding commission. But one thing is for sure, I didn't resign under pressure, and I wasn't disappointed or disheartened either," he said.

Banhan said yesterday he had not seen Banyat's resignation.

The prime minister said he would not reveal the "verbal evidence" provided by U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher by way of Kasemsamoson last week.

"No, I can't reveal that," Banhan said.

He said he would seek a meeting with senior U.S. officials, and hopefully President Bill Clinton, to discuss the drug allegations against Thai politicians while attending the opening of the UN General Assembly later this month.

"It could be a kind of informal discussion over a meal or something. I don't think we'll have a serious discussion on the subject," Banhan said, adding that he was not sure whether he would actually meet the U.S. President.

The prime minister insisted that the Commission of Inquiry was not created specifically to "whitewash" the two senior Chat Thai executives, chief adviser Narong Wongwan and deputy party leader Watthana.

"The government wants to ensure all Thai citizens are treated fairly. Nobody should be stigmatized by serious allegations that were not supported by hard evidence," he said.

Editorial Views Reaction to U.S. 'Allegations'

BK1110103595 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 11 Oct 95 p 22

[Editorial: "Thai Stance Toward the United States After 'Drug Trading' Information Obtained"]

[FBIS Translated Text] After Prime Minister Banhan Sinlapa-acha appointed a public hearing committee to probe the United States' allegations against Thai politicians for narcotics involvement and denying them entry visas into the United States, extensive criticisms have been made on the matter. Although most of the criticisms have been negative, they have not had any effect on the committee, of which Colonel Thanat Khoman is chairman. As of now, it is likely that Narong Wongwan and Watthana Atsawahem have submitted to the committee their requests for an investigation of the matter.

While the two politicians are waiting for the public hearing committee to call a meeting, Foreign Minister M.R. Kasemsamoson Kasemsi has granted an interview to reporters on his meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher and officials of the U.S. Drugs Enforcement Administration. He said that at the meeting he was given information about Thai politicians involved in narcotic trading. However, the United States does not accept the Thai public hearing committee, he said.

The interview granted by Kasemsamoson shows that considerable progress has been made in the contacts between the Thai and U.S. Governments, for the U.S. Government has given him information documents [as published]. Kasemsamoson said he would give such information to Prime Minister Banhan but not to the public hearing committee. Therefore questions arise: Where will the public hearing committee obtain the information from the United States? Will it be able to go ahead to search for facts on the charges against the Thai politicians of involvement in narcotics? How will Prime Minister Banhan use the information obtained to give details on the issue?

Specifically, what the Thai people dearly want to know is the information the U.S. secretary of state and DEA officials have given to Kasemsamoson. If it concerns Watthana Atsawahem and Narong Wongwan, then it is a must for Prime Minister to keep the Thai people informed so that all sides concerned will understand whether or not the U.S. Government's denial of entry visas to the two politicians of the Chat Thai Party is legitimate. Or else, various public criticisms on the issue will prevail.

If Banhan has listened to the reactions from various groups of people, including the mass media presenting their views on the public hearing committee, he will know that the public hearing committee has gradually lessened public faith in the government. The name of the committee was even dubbed a laundering committee for politicians. Even worse, instead of waiting a while, a tainted politician like Narong Wongwan has been appointed advisor to the prime minister.

The immediate problems are what the prime minister will do with the information and whether the committee will perform its duties in a more acceptable manner. Never forget that any action will affect the reputation and prestige of the country as a whole.

Chawalit Wants Committee To Oversee Reshuffle

BK1110041495 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Oct 95 p 1

[Unattributed report]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The commanders of the armed forces will lose their longstanding traditional power in single-handedly selecting military officers during the annual military reshuffle if a Defence Ministry plan to appoint a committee to take over the job is enforced.

Defence Minister Chawalit Yongchaiyut said yesterday he had initiated the plan to give the power to consider the annual military reshuffle to a committee to prevent political interference and to ensure fairness in promotions.

Gen Chawalit said the new method, if enforced, would help boost the morale of hard-working military officers who are often overlooked by their commanders.

An informed military source close to Gen Chawalit said the Defence Minister wanted a radical change in the traditional promotion selection process because past promotions had been plagued by favouritism, particularly for Chunlachomklao Military Academy's Class 5.

"Since the minister left the Army, several Class 5 members have been promoted to key positions in the armed forces," said a four-star general in the Defence Ministry.

"They sought to promote officers from their own class and officers known to be loyalists. They often bypassed competent officers from other classes.

"The minister feels that such kind of nepotism should not be allowed to happen again as it would demoralise members of the armed forces and weaken the military."

Gen Chawalit who is New Aspiration Party leader has clarified his role on the proposal, saying that he did not want to see outside interference in military affairs.

He said if there was a system to ensure fairness and to block outside interference during the annual military reshuffle then he saw no reason why some military officers would lobby for military posts during the reshuffle.

Gen Chawalit said he had ordered the Judge Advocate-General's Department to look into details of some ministry laws to see if formation of a committee to oversee the reshuffle is possible.

The minister said the Defence Personnel Administrative Bill used since 1978 had called for the formation of a military committee which he said was quite similar to the Civil Service Commission or Police Commission which had the power to supervise annual reshuffles of personnel in their respective agencies.

Gen Chawalit said this stipulation in the law, which had never been implemented, could be enforced so that a body could be formed to draw up rules and regulations and oversee the reshuffle to ensure fairness.

"The organisation would be in charge of supervising the reshuffle in a way that would correspond with the prescribed regulations to be clearly defined by the organisation," said Gen Chawalit.

He said if the military commission was formed it would help prevent some senior military officers from abusing their authority during the reshuffle.

The former army commander said his proposal could not be misinterpreted as helping pave the way for interference from politicians.

Gen Chawalit said he had received complaints that there was frequently favouritism involved in the annual military reshuffle which was an injustice.

At present, the reshuffle lists are exclusively handled by commanders from the three branches of the armed forces.

However, the supreme commander and the defence permanent secretary are empowered to make changes to the proposed lists while the defence minister cannot directly interfere in the reshuffle.

A military source said by next week the Defence Ministry would report its study to Gen Chawalit.

"It is still unclear at the moment what the organisation would look like or whether the existing defence-council could perform such a supervision role," said the officer.

Banhan Holds Meeting With Taiwan Officials

BK1010063095 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 10 Oct 95 p 3

[Unattributed report]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Concern that Sino-Thai relations may turn sour prompted Prime Minister Banhan Sinlapa-acha to keep short his meeting with Taiwanese trade representatives yesterday.

No political issues or Thai-Taiwanese relations were discussed at the meeting, according to a Government House source, who said the meeting was strictly for charitable purposes.

The Office of the Taiwanese Trade Representatives in Thailand, acting on behalf of its government, earlier asked to meet Mr Banhan to donate 1 million baht to help flood victims.

The schedule was kept confidential because the government and the Foreign Ministry were worried China may disapprove of the meeting, the source said.

Significantly, the donation was made at the prime minister's official residence at Ban Phitsanulok, not at Government House.

Mr Banhan accepted the money in his capacity as chairman of the Flood Relief Committee, not as prime minister the source said.

It was actually a brief ceremony, taking only 10 minutes, he said.

This was much different to last Thursday's contribution of US$300,000 by Chinese Ambassador Jin Guihua to the flood relief fund which was held at Government House.

Mr Guihua had already met Mr Banhan twice, during which he had reportedly stressed the "One China Policy" to the prime minister.

Mr Banhan and his cabinet will not attend Taiwan's National Day celebrations which are held at the Trade Representatives Office today.

Shooting Incident Reported at Cambodian Border

BK1110083895 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Oct 95 p 8

[Unattributed report]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Sa Kaeo — Three Cambodian civilians were slightly injured yesterday when Cambodian Government gunners and Khmer Rouge guerrillas exchanged artillery fire near Poipet town in Banteay Meanchey Province, opposite Aranyaprathet District.

The artillery duel took place after some 30 Khmer Rouge guerrillas attacked a government base six kilometres from the Thai border.

A shell overshot the target and landed three kilometres from the order, injuring the civilians.

The incident is the second in two days in the northwestern Cambodian province. Khmer Rouge guerrillas ambushed a food truck destined for government forces on Road Five, about five kilometres from the border on Monday, killing a driver and wounding a number of soldiers.

Thailand has given a three million baht grant to help Cambodia rebuild its educational system, destroyed during three decades of war.

The Foreign Ministry yesterday announced that the Thai ambassador in Phnom Penh, Sakthip Krairoek, extended the aid to First Prime Minister Norodom Ranariddh late last month.

He did so during a courtesy call to bid farewell upon completing his assignment in the country.

Mr Sakthip is due to take up a new position as deputy permanent secretary for foreign affairs.

According to the ministry statement, Prince Ranariddh told Mr Sakthip that part of the funds will be used to build a secondary school in Battambang — to be completed in 1996 — and to renovate another school in Siem Reap.

The aid follows a request made by Cambodian Education Minister Tol Loah when he paid an official visit to Bangkok last month, during which he also met with Foreign Minister M.R. Kasemsamoson Kasemsi.

Last year Thailand also contributed three million baht to build the Sakyamuni Pagoda and the Kantha Bopha Hospital.

Antiterrorism Center Set Up at Bangkok Airport

BK1110054895 Bangkok THAILAND TIMES in English 11 Oct 95 p A1

[Unattributed report]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bangkok — The Bangkok International Airport (Don Muang) has established an international anti-terrorism operations center, airport director Charun Pithong said.

Charun said that international terrorists are a crucial problem which affects customer security and the country's stability.

As a result, the Don Muang Airport has voiced support for the United States concerning equipment for airport security such as equipment for examining metal.

"The Federation of Aviation Administration (FAA) of the United States will act as coordinator of the project. The U.S. Government has also approved the provision of equipment — worth 230,000 — for the airport," he said.

Furthermore, the FAA also has a training program for government officials and state enterprise employees whose work involves commercial airport security. Charun said.

'Indochina Fund' Proposal Interests Japan

BK0910053395 Bangkok THE NATION in English 9 Oct 95 pp A1, A6

[Report by Kunlachada Chaiphiphat]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo — Japan is interested in Thailand's initiative to organize funding for the development of Indochinese states, to be known as the Indochina Fund, but still has doubts over what its exact purpose is, a senior official in charge of Thai-Japanese relations said.

The Foreign Ministry's Deputy Director of Asian Affairs First Southeast Asian Division Kazuhiro Fujimura said Japan was gathering information about the fund to find out more about its purpose and setup.

"We are considering what is being implied. What is the basis of the fund. But we are interested [in the proposal]," said Fujimura in a recent interview with THE NATION.

According to the official, the ministry has asked its embassy in Bangkok to gather more information.

The Indochina Fund initially received a cool reaction from Japan's Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yohei Kono when it was first brought to his attention by Prime Minister Banhan Sinlapa-acha during his official visit to Thailand in August.

Under the initiative, which was first floated bance Minister Surakiat Sathianthai during his trip to Vietnam in early August, Thailand would mobilize domestic funds, as well as aid from abroad, to help finance foreign investment projects in Indochina and Burma.

Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said the country wanted to focus on its own programme — the Forum for Comprehensive Development of Indochina (FCDI) — which held the first ministerial meeting in Tokyo in February.

Japan's Ministry for Foreign Affairs was drafting a blueprint for the comprehensive development of Indochina, which was crafted to coordinate the international community's efforts to help promote social and economic development in the area.

Fujimura said the Indochina Fund was a dynamic Thai initiative which was designed not only to promote good relations with its neighbours but also to incorporate international efforts to support these countries.

"We count Thailand as an important partner [especially concerning the FCDI]," said Fujimura, citing Thailand's experience when dealing with its neighbours.

Thailand was elected chairman of a working group on trade and investment, as part of the FCDI, and hosted the group's first meeting in April. A series of FCDI follow-up meetings to cover the infrastructure and human resource development, chaired respectively by Japan and France, were to be held early next year.

Thai-Japanese relations, he said, had broadened greatly, to include the promoting Indochinese, the democratization of Burma, and the partnerships within the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation.

Thailand, under the leadership of former prime minister Chatchai Chunhawan, has helped promote Japan's active diplomacy to bring about a peace settlement in war-torn Cambodia, which later led Japan to assume the chairmanship of International Committee of Reconstruction of Cambodia.

Thailand was also chairman of a working group on the development of Indochina under the framework of cooperation between ASEAN Economic Ministers and Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry, a key policy-making body for Japan's overseas investment.

China Agrees To Increase Rice Imports

BK0810145595 Bangkok XING XIAN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Oct 95 p 9

[FBIS Translated Text] Wen Jiabao, secretary of the Politburo Secretariat of the Communist Party of China, called on Agriculture Minister Montri Phongphanit at the Agriculture Ministry on 5 October. Wen Jiabao disclosed that China will buy 1 million tons of rice from Thailand this year.

Talking to reporters after the meeting, Agriculture Minister Montri said that he and Wen Jiabao's delegation discussed cooperation in agricultural development, especially regarding cash crops and the agricultural product processing industry. Montri also said that China agreed to increase its Thai rice imports to 1 million tons this year. China has already imported 700,000 tons of rice from Thailand during the first seven months of this year.

Montri also said that rice prices will increase because paddy fields in many provinces are affected by the floods. In addition, rice exports will increase this year.

He said, however, that there will be sufficient rice for exports and local consumption because his ministry will encourage the plantation of more dry season rice crops to compensate for the decrease in the first rice crop harvest.

Minister Discusses Banks, Trade Promotion

BK1110090295 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Oct 95 pp 15, 26

[Unattributed report]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Contrary to the adage that "finance follows trade", Thai banks will spearhead the nation's efforts to open up trade and boost investment in neighbouring countries.

This is the strategy set out by Finance Minister Surakiat Sathianthai during a speech in Washington to executives of US firms which are members of the US-Thai Business Council.

The services and networking of Thai banks would be brought into use, and trade and investment flows would follow, Dr Surakiat said.

With market reforms in many neighbouring countries opening up investment opportunities, Thailand's strategy has now moved to promoting Thai investment overseas, he explained.

This is a policy initiative which Dr Surakiat personally takes a keen interest in, to encourage Thailand's private sector to capitalise on these new opportunities, using Thai banks as the spearhead.

Dr Surakiat said Thailand is "cruising well on course" to join the ranks of major economic players in the fields of finance, trade and industry.

Given the strong fundamentals and the sheer size of Thai economy, which is the largest in the ASEAN region, and the outward-looking policy environment, Thailand would continue to open up many business opportunities to foreign investors, he said.

From now on the market would no longer be confined to Thailand, but would extend to the whole of Indochina, Burma and southern China.

Rules, taxes and regulations that hamper trade, investment and economic activities would progressively be phased out, taking due regard to domestic needs and mutual interests of both foreign and local participants.

The Thai-US Double Tax Avoidance Treaty, whose negotiations have been dragging on for a long time, should be speedily concluded for an early signing.

The current reform of the Alien Business Law is intended to further liberalise and create a more conducive environment for the Thai market, in line with its bilateral and multilateral agreements.

The Board of Investment has given an assurance that foreign participation will not be restricted by red tape or policies designed to promote the interests of nationals at the expense of international competitiveness.

Dr Surakiat told American investors to "come in now and reap the benefits of this fast-growing market."

He said: "The ticket price for late comers has never been cheap. And although a late entry fee can be paid in normal circumstances, in this case the markets wait for no one, and difficulties can be anticipated in penetrating the walls erected by early comers."

The rapid growth with stability of the Thai economy in recent years has contributed positively to attracting the wide interest and attention of international investors.

High growth rates have been achieved with moderate inflation. Since 1988, the Thai economy has expanded at an average rate of about 10% per annum, while inflation has remained at about 5%.

This achievement has been made possible by an unprecedented boom in the country's exports and investment.

From 1988-95, the growth in exports averaged over 20% per annum which, in turn, fuelled strong demand for investment. On the external front, the record is equally impressive, he claimed.

Thailand enjoys a good international credit rating, no external debt problem and strong foreign exchange reserve holdings of about US$35 billion, or 6.6 months of imports.

For this year, the Thai economy is projected to grew around 8.5% despite prolonged weakness in some industrial countries.

Inflation will remain manageable and the external position will continue to strengthen, with exports growing at about 24%. The current-account deficit may appear a concern to some.

A slight widening of the deficit is expected this year, reflecting importation of capital goods as industries in Thailand step up to expand production capacity and upgrade the industrial sector.

This concern should not be allowed to hold the country back from joining the ranks of the newly industrialised countries in the coming century, he said.

The Government's fiscal position is expected to be in surplus for the eighth consecutive year.

The key factor in this continuous growth and healthy state of the economy is sound macroeconomic policy and private sector-led initiatives, Dr Surakiat argued.

The process of industrialisation in Thailand has been very rapid and spurred largely by the drive and dynamism of the private sector, both through domestic investment and foreign ventures.

The Government has played the role of providing a conducive environment, by maintaining policy continuity and consistency, avoiding direct involvement and intervention, and providing infrastructure both physical or non-physical (such as the reform of the education system).

Thailand has been a beneficiary of a free and open world trading system, and has a well-balanced and diversified economic structure, he said.

The high growth rate of Thailand's exports has also been accompanied by a marked change in its export composition.

Over 80% of its exports now comprise manufactured exports ranging from textiles, electrical appliances, agro-industrial products, electronics, jewelry and computer parts.

While industrialisation has taken off and the non-agricultural sector is accounting for under 90% of its national income, Thailand remains one of the world's top five exporters of agricultural products including rice and tapioca.

In the services sector, banking and finance has been one of the fastest-growth sectors with increased foreign participation. This broad-based diversification has over the years helped it weather adverse external developments.

There is a high degree of openness. International trade, now accounting for more than 70% of GDP, is projected to raise to near 100% by the end of the decade.

"Trade has been and indeed will continue to be the engine of growth for the Thai economy throughout the next decades," Dr Surakiat said.

One favourable factor has been the role of the financial sector in stimulating the growth and modernisation of other sectors in the economy, he said.

The success in the deregulation of the financial sector not only stimulated deregulation elsewhere, but also made it possible for sophisticated services and large funding requirements to be provided to meet the demanding needs of the modern sector.

One of the most critical factors behind economic development is government policy.

"It is my intention, therefore, to pursue macroeconomic policy management that will continue to maintain the objectives of growth and stability," Dr Surakiat said.

"Structural adjustments will be carried out on a continual basis, covering the industrial sector, international trade, fiscal as well as financial reform. The pursuit of openness and global orientation will also be high on our policy agenda."

Editorial Views Development Recommendations

BK0910122495 Bangkok THAILAND TIMES in English 9 Oct 95 p A4

[Editorial: "ASEAN Must Accelerate Growth Triangles Not A Speedy APEC"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Between the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Senior Officials Meeting in Tokyo this week and APEC Heads of State Summit next month in Osaka, it is imperative for ASEAN members to set their own house in order before joining the other regional fractions within APEC who are in a hurry to set the seal on a free trade plan, than those who form the core of East Asian economies in the Asia-Pacific Rim.

While we acknowledge the benefits APEC has in store, it must be dealt at the pace and development strategies of East Asia and the Seven-member Association of South East Asian Nations.

It could be a tragedy if the speed at which APEC must move is forced-fed to this region on a recommendation by the so-called Eminent Persons Group (EPG), which is seems as an American-Australian tool in Asia.

ASEAN leaders must be conscious of their commitment to the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) to nurture it to become the envisaged growth tree in the region. Any action to deviate or deter its set goals and accelerate the AFTA process to meet American initiated plans to turn APEC into a free trade area by 2020, will be counter to the aspirations and interests of the ASEAN people as a whole.

Instead ASEAN must first strengthen its own economic,and development structures set forth in the AFTA process. More encouragement with a major role to play by the ASEAN private sector to enhance intra-ASEAN investment in agriculture and forestry industry will be in the right direction. One cannot ignore but exploit the complementary within ASEAN in terms of factor endowments, labor costs, technologies and skills.

ASEAN private initiatives should aim at strategic alliances and joint-ventures in production processing and marketing of agricultural products.

The other area where a powerful thrust is needed is in ASEAN initiated Growth Triangle development strategy involving all ASEAN member states throughout the region. The Indonesia-Malaysia-Thailand Growth Triangle; the Singapore Indonesia-Malaysia, Brunei-Indonesia- Malaysia; and the most recent move for the Philippines-Malaysia-Thailand Growth Triangle, not to mention the Thailand-Laos-Cambodia- Vietnam-Northern Growth Quadrangle.

In all these projects agriculture offers a great potential because these are resource frontier regions. The private sector could initiate several joint-venture projects which would benefit all parties across borders and help expedite the process of opening up these growth centers. These areas as potential regions for development of food production and large-scale livestock rearing and other agricultural processing industry.

It is said ASEAN produce the same commodities, have the same climate, the same environment, eat the same staple food and face the same problems. In agriculture, as in other fields, ASEAN members are both competitors and rivals. Each want to be the best producers and to get the maximum market access for their own products.

The logical and rational mode of thinking and action has been to vie for entry to the world market and develop faster and improve the standard of living of their people.

This noble cause can be achieved better only if there is more cooperation and resolve common problems related to agriculture, forestry and fishery in the region.

It is futile to engage in polite and unproductive forums using scarce public funds that could be better utilized for the benefit of the people.

ASEAN must come up with more task-oriented and substantive work programs. If this is done with sincerity and with commitment, then agriculture will continue to be an important contributor to the national growth.

Growth in population tend to exhaust marine products. While fishing should be controlled, aquaculture should be expanded. Many ASEAN members have more than adequate land for aqua-culture. At the same time research in aqua-culture should not only make the industry profitable but should help with the food needs of the ASEAN countries and for exports.

It is in these areas the Heads of State Summit in Bangkok need to address, and commit themselves to accelerate the process of collective development of the growth triangles and development of the AFTA process before they set their hands on a process of creating more employment on the other side of the Pacific.

Vietnam

Government Report, Last Installment

BK0710074995 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 4 Oct 95

[Fifth and final installment of the government report presented by Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet at the opening of the Ninth National Assembly's Eighth Session in Hanoi on 3 October — read by announcer]

[FBIS Translated Text] 3. Harmonious development among the various regions and key economic sectors.

It is our policy to create the environment and conditions for all regions to attain development. Though the growth rate may not be the same, there should not be a very wide gap among them. Measures must be taken to create the motives and possibilities for all regions and sectors to support one another and attain rapid and sustainable development. To this end, the government will give active support to the efforts of each individual region to make changes for the better. At the same time, it will create favorable conditions in terms of macroeconomic activities to encourage economic cooperation and exchanges among the various regions.

We must take into account the characteristics and economic role of each region as well as the organic relations among the various regions in the course of development. We must also create the conditions for each region to attain reasonable development. It is impossible for all regions to attain equal development. They can complement and support one another, however. It is necessary to bear in mind that since this is a time-consuming and uphill task, we must set practical objectives and see to it that they can be realized step by step, through different stages, and on a yearly basis. Hastiness is not advisable. Deep or remote areas and mountainous regions consist first of all of strategically crucial areas and former revolutionary bases. These areas and regions face many difficulties in production and livelihood. Therefore, they will be considered by the government as areas that need priority assistance to have the preliminary conditions to exploit their advantages and resources to attract investment from other areas.

Apart from development and investment priorities for education, public health, and other fields that are already accounted for in the state budget, several key measures will be adopted. In formulating the infrastructure development master plan for the entire country, the government will devote efforts to encouraging the establishment of economic centers to promote the commodity economy, economic restructuring, and acceleration of product and service exchanges among these areas and regions. Gradual steps will be taken to free local economic development patterns from isolation from the outside world. Our motto is to try to create every condition for these localities to be able to effect gradual changes for the better and attain steady and sustainable socioeconomic development.

With regard to rice-growing areas, it is necessary to make appropriate policy adjustments to guarantee safe national grain reserves and prevent these areas from being affected by poverty and deprivation compared with other rural areas. Special efforts must be made to promote new crop cultivation, animal husbandry, and agricultural product processing methods. Plans must be worked out to set up small and medium-sized industrial enterprises and maintain and develop handicrafts, traditional occupations, and various forms of services to accelerate the process of industrialization and modernization in the countryside. This is also a very important move to reduce the pressure of development on urban areas and guarantee harmonious growth.

To make the above-mentioned goals come true, we must pay attention to teaching new skills, infrastructure building, and development of services in these areas. It is necessary to work out a comprehensive strategy to serve rural development needs. We must create new branches of activities and occupations each year and effect a substantial reduction of manpower in the countryside that engages in agricultural production. It is important to bear in mind that this move plays a decisive role in the urbanization process and has important significance in the cause of industrialization and modernization. The reason is that the countryside accounts for about three-fourths of population and land nationwide. Now that they have been set up in three different areas based on their existing advantages, the three key economic zones have every condition for having quick access to local resources and attracting foreign investment. Furthermore, because industrial production and the service industry account for a large part of the economic structure, these three zones will have a markedly higher growth rate than the general growth rate.

These are the regions with great potential in both consumption of goods and services and in production activity, which provide essential products and services to other regions of the country. These are important centers of production and processing activities, and in addition they provide services to the external economy sector, which is the hub for new trade and products. In that sense, these regions heighten the country's ability to create internal strength and accelerate economic activity in other regions, while externally they are the link with the outside world.

These strategic economic regions are considered the major force on the economic front. The development of these regions, however, does not overshadow the importance of other regions, in fact it creates more favorable conditions for the development of other regions.

In short we will search for the best options to allocate resources from the state and from society in a way that balances the development between regions, between rural and urban areas, in order to reach a logical division in all terms of population, labor, and employment. That is also the direction needed to ensure rapid and stable economic development that parallel social fairness and social advancement, national unity, and consolidation of security, national defense, and political stability.

4. Promote Human Resources, Cultural, Social, and Welfare Benefit Development:

The plan for 1996 lists concrete tasks and development targets for employment and social welfare, for the promotion of education, public health, family planning, occupational training, clean water provision, and environmental hygiene. The plan also aims at gradually eradicating the resident slum areas, and maintaining traditional cultural characters and heritage. Social vices will be repelled, and the situation of poor people not receiving education and medical services will cease.

After 10 years of renovation, we are now able to better respond to these demands, but the development process also requires human resources and cultural life to be of a higher quality. It is necessary to stress that the main objective of socioeconomic development is to benefit mankind, to build a healthy, prosperous, and happy life in a society where national characteristics are maintained. Furthermore, development of human resources, especially improving people's educational level, is an essential requirement for us to gradually reduce the dependence on foreign partners during the development process.

In addition to the efforts by the government, there should be a widespread mass movement to mobilize the all-people bloc, to encourage each household — each parent — to overcome every difficulty, persevere during every shortage for the objective of nurturing excellent teachers and students, the contingent that will produce future talents, technical experts, and professionals for the country.

First of all we need to expand and improve the quality of the primary education system, develop occupational training schools, renovate university education, heighten the quality of medical services and health care, and sponsor physical education and sports movements, in order to create a new vital momentum among the people.

In the cultural field, we need to form widespread people's movements that will campaign for the new civilized lifestyle, the development of healthy culture rich in national traditions, and the enhancement of self-reliance, self-esteem, and self-supplied spirit of the Vietnamese people in the Ho Chi Minh era.

We have to step-up our efforts to check social vices such as gambling, prostitution, drug addiction, superstition, and so forth. It is necessary for the people to learn to reject an uncivilized lifestyle and products of depraved culture, which are against social norms and customs. There need to be administration measures to eradicate immoral and violence-incited films and publications, and to denounce all uncultured activities that pollute our cultural and spiritual life. The state will punish severely gambling organizers, prostitute procurers, and people repeatedly involved in social vice activities.

In order to get the most out of our limited state budget sources, which have to cover vast development demands in public health, education, culture, and social welfare, and to ensure the quality of our programs, we need to have a policy to boost the state-people cooperation model and other people-based models, with special attention to be paid to project quality, social effects, and the control of the state.

5. Continue To Develop and Refine the Socialist Law-Governed State of Vietnam, Carry Out Administration Reforms, and Heighten State Management Ability:

In order to proceed with the comprehensive development of our country, we need to put the function of the state mechanism and all activities of every member of the society under the governance of the constitution and the law. Refining and improving the competence of the state management mechanism is a prerequisite for achieving that goal. It is necessary to stress that this requirement is also one of the most decisive criteria to ensure proper implementation of party policies and lines thus contributing to the strength of the state and the political regime.

In particular, on the basis of our efforts to perfect the legal system, we need to further improve our work performance, clearly define work and responsibility, and improve the close cooperation between the legislation and the administration in order to enhance the efficiency of the government of the people, by the people, and for the people in our socialist regime. A strong socialist government is a political body of great importance to strengthen the party leadership.

In the coming years, especially since 1996, we should satisfactorily carry out the following tasks:

First of all, based on the Constitution and the law, we must re-examine and rearrange the government mechanism in order to define the functions and duties of all state organs and to compel them to correctly fulfill their work so that state management can be in accordance with the development requirement. We continue to perfect and develop our legislative system, accelerate the administrative reform, and at the same time, improve the performance of all state organs.

We need to intensify the training, retraining, selection, and standardization of our contingent of cadres and government officials in accordance with the work requirement. We must further improve our work attitude, eliminate all unnecessary procedures, and strictly implement regulations on public notices, information, and announcements to make things clearer, to increase people's knowledge and supervision, and to create conditions that control corruption and extortion.

We have to increase the efficiency of our macroeconomic management measures, beginning with the financial and monetary system that includes taxation, accounting and auditing, and banking systems. We should develop and perfect all kinds of markets. We should intensify the introduction of the share-holding systems into state enterprises, and should improve the management of public assets and finance under the spirit presented in the aforementioned parts.

In the field of state management, the duties are aimed at creating favorable environment to encourage dynamism in all economic sectors of our society, starting with the state economy, and to limit disorders and disturbances caused by illegitimate economic activities.

We will revamp the work plan and intensify development strategy research, market research, and marketing prediction and further clarify directions for our advancement in the international market. We will seek opportunities to expand our external economic relations and avoid or reduce effects caused by unpredictable misfortune in the world economy. With the expansion of our economic ties, we will have to pay more attention to this duty.

Our national defense capacity will be strengthened and social order and security will be maintained to ensure a stable and favorable internal environment and a peaceful and stable external background for our national construction undertaking. In particular, we need to pay attention to fostering the public movement for the protection of national order and security, satisfactorily implement social welfare policies for soldiers and their families, and create favorable conditions for national development.

We will develop and ensure people's rights to freedom and democracy, protect citizens' interests and duties, encourage and help the people to bring prosperity to themselves and the nation within the boundaries of the law, and call for more participation from overseas Vietnamese to make patriotism a strong force that will unite all countrymen for national construction and protection.

We will continue with the current policy of external affairs to make Vietnam an active member for peace, stability, cooperation, and friendship in the region and the world, while at the same time, to quickly make our country an economic development hub [tuj dieemr phats trieenr kinh tees] of the region. We have to grasp all chances for the interests of our national construction and protection, improve our role and capacity to fulfill our obligations in the bilateral and multilateral relations, and continue to heighten our position in the international arena.

Dear national assembly deputies, our demand for national development in the present world situation, our new national role in the regional and international organizations as well as in the world community, and current chances and challenges are being imposed on us as indomitable duties. However, we can confirm that our people's willpower, capacity, and creativity have been shown in our past achievements, which have clearly changed our situation after we started the renovation. In the undertaking of national development, our people are confident that we can compete with other nations. Our tested-patriotism has been encouraged by the undertaking of prosperous population, powerful country, and equitable and just society. Today, our people, under the party leadership, have strengthened our internal strength, enjoyed favorable conditions provided by the outside world, and determined to take our nation to the same level with other countries.

These conditions and enthusiasm are not always provided to any country at anytime. The great historic responsibility that rested with our party and state at present is to lead our people to grasp current opportunities for victory. We must always be alert to current developments and in control of complicated situation so that we can introduce measures to improve the situation.

Our party is achieving increasing growth and it will lead our people in scoring new achievements. As I presented in the opening portion of this report, never before have we had the means to clearly visualize as we do today the path of development upon which our country will need to travel, as well as the world situation, and the common trend in the world. These are important premises for us to map out appropriate steps with a high determination.

What is important is that the revolutionary situation in our country over the years of renovation and the world situation have changed very fast and they have on several occasions gone beyond our imagination. Let us look at certain examples: Two or three years ago, we calculated that if new sources of electricity were not created, we could suffer a power shortage by the end of 1997. But now it turns out that this situation may happen in late 1996. This means that we must adopt a more urgent attitude.

For many years now, we have done many things such as preparing to join ASEAN, participating in the World Trade Organization, and developing other economic relations. But facts show that there are many things that we did not have time to do. In raising these examples, I would like to point out that we must pay great attention to overcoming those inappropriate measures while running and managing the country.

We must resolutely fight against the deterioration and depravation in the ability and quality of cadres and the state apparatus. These are a prerequisite to achieving success. Only by doing so do we deserve the trust of the people. Especially our party and state must be intent on creating the most favorable environment so that our people, irrespective of their social strata — workers, peasants, scientists, technicians, school teachers, physicians, producers, businessmen, writers, artists, cultural and social workers, people responsible for safeguarding the fatherland's security, religious circles, youths and women, the aged, and children or anyone with an ardor to work for the country regardless of whether they are at home or abroad — have the necessary conditions to develop their talents and creativity to make our country prosperous and strong, our society equitable and happy, and our mountains and rivers as beautiful as a picture just as our forefathers used to say.

Our party and state must arouse this ardor in the heart of every person and must make all intelligent and energetic people develop this ardor.

Shouldering the heavy duty to advance our country along the socialist direction, our party and state must think, study, and reorganize and renovate itself further, trying to do in such a way that every person, in his legitimate work and in his decision to accept the odds and challenges to move forward, is aware that the party and the state are siding with him and that the party and state are guiding and reaching our their hands to help him. This is the most practical idea and also the highest standard of a law-governing state of the people, by the people, and for the people under the party leadership.

Let us vigorously launch, among the entire party and people, a movement to build the administrative apparatus in accordance with this standard while regarding those progresses made under this movement as a yardstick to measure the results of the struggle against the state of inappropriateness, depravation, and the bad practices of bureaucracy and corruption. This is also an important political point in the task of modernizing our country — namely wanting to blend [with the outside world], but not be dissolved.

In order to unfailingly mobilize the strength of the entire nation to build the country and firmly defend our fatherland, and to triumph over all challenges to unfailingly make full use of the coming opportunities, our party, state, and people must first build for themselves an internal strength in accordance with this spirit.

Patriotism and the great unity tradition of our nation in the Ho Chi Minh era will make wings for our country to fly upward.

Thank you for your attention.

National Assembly's 9 Oct Proceedings Reported

BK1010101795 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 9 Oct 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The National Assembly continued debate on the draft Civil Code on the morning of 9 October in the conference hall under the direction of National Assembly Vice Chairman Phung Van Tuu. A total of 20 National Assembly deputies expressed their views on the remaining points of the draft civil code, including Part 6 on intellectual copyright and Part 7 on civilian relations involving foreign elements. The deputies focused on: copyrights; authors' rights; contracts governing the use of authors' works; rights and duties of performers, producers of audio tapes and discs and video tapes and discs, and radio and television organizations; industrial copyrights; forms of industrial copyrights; owners of industrial copyrights; authors of inventions; effective solutions; industrial product designs; limited use of industrial copyrights; protection of industrial copyrights; technology transfer; objects and rights to technology transfer; technology transfer contracts; and common and practical provisions governing civilian relations involving foreign elements.

The afternoon session was directed by National Assembly Chairman Nong Duc Manh. The deputies heard Pham Tuan, chief justice of the Supreme People's Court, present a report on the draft law on amending or supplementing a number of articles of the law on organization of People's Courts and on administrative courts and labor courts. Ha Manh Tri, National Assembly Judiciary Committee chairman, presented the committee's investigative report on the draft law on amending or supplementing a number of articles of the law on organization of People's Courts. On behalf of the government, Finance Minister Ho Te presented a report on amending or supplementing the laws on business and special consumption taxes and the import tax table. Tran Van Nhan, National Assembly Economy and Budget Committee vice chairman, presented an investigative report on the draft law on amending or supplementing a number of articles of the laws on business and special consumption taxes and the import tax table.

The National Assembly deputies will hold group discussions during the morning of 10 October 1995 to exchange views on the draft law on amending or supplementing a number of articles of the law on organization of People's Courts and the draft laws on amending or supplementing a number of articles of the laws on business and special consumption taxes and the import tax table.

The National Assembly will work in the conference hall In the afternoon to discuss the draft law on amending or supplementing a number of articles of the law on organization of People's Courts.

National Assembly Debates Civil Code

BK1110102995 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 Oct 95

[Report by station correspondent Quang Huong on the Vietnamese National Assembly's debate on the draft civil code on 9 October]

[FBIS Translated Text] Dear friends: at yesterday morning's session, the deputies discussed Part 6 on intellectual copyrights and Part 7 on civilian relations involving foreign elements. In contributing his views to Part 6 on intellectual copyrights, Deputy Dang Huu of Binh Dinh maintained that it was not necessary to include all issues relating to intellectual copyrights in the Civil Code. The Decree on Industrial Copyrights and the Decree on Technology Transfers have existed for six years now, whereas the Decree on Copyrights came into existence just recently. As a result, we have not made a general review of the implementation of the aforementioned decrees. The introduction of concrete issues into this law will make it difficult for us to handle. Deputy Dang Huu supported the view that only a number of issues relating to problems concerning civilian rights and involving intellectual copyrights should be included in the Civil Code. Many other deputies contributed concrete views to each chapter and each article of Part 6.

Specifically, in commenting on Chapter 1 on copyrights, Deputy Phan Quang of Thai Binh maintained that this chapter had been compiled and reviewed meticulously and that many concrete details had been added to the draft document. In contributing supplemental views to Article 740 on authors, Deputy Phan Quang said:

[Begin Phan Quang recording] According to Article 740 under Section 1, which covers general provisions, authors are defined as persons who directly create, translate, adapt, or compile all or part of any literary, artistic, or scientific works. Thus, the press is not included. Article 742 only lists literature, arts, and science as different forms of works falling under the protection of the Civil Code. It does not say anything about the press. Thus, it is quite clear that it should be understood that the press does not fall under the adjustments to this law. I would like to suggest that the press be included in the issues relating to authors, works, and protection as well. [end recording]

In expressing supplemental views on this issue, Deputy Huu Tho of Vinh Phu said:

[Begin Huu Tho recording] We acknowledge that press activities involve creative works and consist not only of contemporary works but also of works that have already been printed and published in books for many generations to keep and read. I would like to suggest that because we recognize the press copyrights, we need to make adjustments to this law and give protection not only to radio and television services but to the printed press media as well. [end recording]

Item 2 of Article 773 on the duties of radio and television stations mentions the requirements to list the names of authors or performers, to guarantee the integrity of the contents of the works, and to pay royalties to the authors or initiators if their works are used to prepare radio or television programs.

Commenting on this issue, Deputy Phan Quang maintained that it was very unlikely that the application of this article would be workable. The reason for this was budget constraints due to the current conditions. Moreover, many authors and their works have become well-known thanks to the help of radio and television stations. If royalties were paid to all, radio and television stations would have used only the works of authors who died 50 years ago. Such a move would damage the interests of both the people and contemporary authors. Therefore, Deputy Phan Quang suggested that in certain cases, radio and television stations will not have to pay royalties if they do not use these works to serve commercial purposes.

On the contrary, in contributing his views to the same issue, Deputy Chu Pham Ngoc Son of Ho Chi Minh City maintained that radio and television stations would have to pay royalties to the authors if they used their works in the way specified under Item 2 of Article 773.

Commenting on Article 761 on the term of copyrights protection, Deputy Vu Tu Nam of Nam Ha suggested:

[Begin Vu Tu Nam recording] Article 761 on the term of copyrights protection states that the personal rights [words indistinct] shall be protected throughout an author's lifetime and in the next 50 years after his or her death. Item 3 mentions the same thing. Item 4 also refers to 50 years. Many similar views have also been expressed in the press. In our opinion, we should take this issue into consideration. We would like to suggest that the phrase 50 years mentioned in Items 2,3, and 4 be changed into 70 years. We think that this is the minimum time. Some comrades even suggested 100 or 200 years. [end recording]

Concerning this article, deputy Phan Quang of Thai Binh Province held that it is reasonable to protect an author's rights throughout his/her life, and from 30 to 50 years after his/her death. Regarding Article 770, which dealt with the rights of artistic performers, deputy Tri Cai of Ha Bac Province said:

[Begin Tri Cai recording] Item 3 of Article 770 is not logical because it stipulated compensation paid by stage artists to the authors or owners of the authors' rights whether their works have been made public or not. I think that the responsibility in this regard should be borne by the units that employed these stage artists. I suggest that the drafting committee add another article clearly defining the duty and responsibility of stage artists belonging to artistic troupes and those of freelance performers. [end recording]

Following their discussion on the general clauses and the authors' rights, many deputies contributed ideas to the section on industrial copyrights, especially articles dealing with issues related to the establishment of industrial copyrights, owners of industrial copyrights, objects of industrial copyrights, effective solutions, industrial product designs, and protection of industrial copyrights.

Regarding technology transfer, deputy Vu Dinh Cu of Hanoi said that in 1994, the value of technology transfer in the world reached $100 billion. As a result, the inclusion of issues related to technology transfer into part 6 of the civil code is logical. Many other deputies raised issues related to the objects of and rights to technology transfer, and technology transfer contracts. Concerning part 7 of the draft civil code, which dealt with civilian relations involving foreign elements, deputy Hoang Cong Dung of Yen Bai Province contributed his ideas to article 826 as follows:

[Begin Hoang Cong Dung recording] Article 826 dealt with rules and regulations applied to stateless persons and foreigners with several nationalities. Item 1 of this article said that stateless persons should be subjected to the law of the country of their residence, I would like to ask: If these stateless persons have no country of residence, what kind of law should we apply to their cases? I think that when stateless persons invest their capital in Vietnam and comply with the civilian obligations in our country, we should apply Vietnamese laws to them and not those of the country of their residence. Therefore, this item is not logical and I suggest that we drop this item. [end recording]

Dear friends, the National Assembly ended its discussion on the draft civil code yesterday afternoon. During one session of group discussion and eight sessions of plenary discussion at the conference hall, almost 200 deputies presented their views to the 14th draft of the civil code. Due to the time limit, a number of deputies could not express their ideas at the conference hall. The National Assembly asked these deputies to present their views in the form of documents by sending them to the civil code drafting committee. It is hoped that, on the basis of the ideas contributed by these National Assembly deputies, the drafting committee will promptly study, review, and revise the draft civil code for submission to the National Assembly for approval at this National Assembly session.

Dear friends, yesterday afternoon, the deputies also attended a plenary session at the conference hall to hear comrade Pham Hung, chief judge of the Supreme People's Court, deliver a report on the draft bill on amending and supplementing some articles of the law on the organization of the People's Court and on the Administrative and Labor Courts. Ha Manh Tri, head of the National Assembly Judiciary Committee, delivered his committee's investigative report on the draft bill on amending and supplementing some articles of the law on the organization of the People's Courts. Finance Minister Ho Te, on behalf of the government, presented a report on amending and supplementing the laws on turnover tax, special consumption tax, and the import tariff chart. Tran Van Nhan, deputy head of the National Assembly Economy and Budget Committee, presented an investigative report on the draft law on amending and supplementing some articles of the laws on turnover tax, special consumption tax, and the import tariff chart.

This morning [10 October], National Assembly deputies will hold a group discussion to debate the draft bill on amending and supplementing some articles of the law on the organization of the People's Court and draft bills on amending and supplementing the laws on turnover tax, special consumption tax, and the import tariff chart.

In the afternoon, the National Assembly will hold a plenary session to discuss the draft bill on amending and supplementing some articles of the law on the organization of the People's Court.

Australia

Evans Advocates 'Dialogue' With France

BR0610134595 Paris LIBERATION in French 6 Oct 95 p 10

[Interview with Foreign Minister Gareth Evans by Luc Lampriere in New York; date not given: "Gareth Evans: We Do Not Want To Chase France Out of the Pacific"]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Lampriere] When he returned from the United Nations, French Foreign Minister Herve de Charette said that France was not that isolated in the international community. Are you leaving New York with the same impression?

[Evans] Absolutely not. The general feeling here, which I have gauged in bilateral meetings with more than 70 other foreign ministers, is that the French decision was very wrong. The only differences concern whether or not they will say so in public. Countries that receive development aid from France or which are looking for closer ties with the EU are being very cautious. However, they are very much in the minority. The resolution on nuclear testing that we are drawing up should receive very wide support. Of course we will have to strike the correct balance between the need to express our protest in strong terms and the need to get as many people to support the resolution as possible. We will therefore probably have to "greatly deplore" the tests rather than "condemn" them. For the same reasons we never intended to explicitly accuse France and China. However, there can be no doubt which countries we are talking about! The language will be direct, clear, and strong.

[Lampriere] The South Pacific Forum, to which your country belongs, has recently decided to suspend contact with France. However, your government still refuses to adopt more severe diplomatic sanctions against Paris. Why is that?

[Evans] The decision of the South Pacific Forum was in line with a proposal I made during my last visit to Paris. The most recent test carried out by France sparked a consensus on this. Where other measures are concerned, such as breaking off diplomatic relations which would mean, for example, recalling all our ambassadors for the duration of the tests, Australia has always been reluctant to take that line, even if certain countries have done just that. We must keep the channels of communication open: Our aim is not just to protest but also to convince. We can only do that through dialogue.

[Lampriere] How else can you protest? Are you envisaging taking further measures after the next test?

[Evans] It is true that it is becoming increasingly difficult to find new ways of getting our message across without becoming embroiled in counterproductive action. This is why we are now concentrating our efforts on international forums such as the United Nations. We do not want to launch an anti-France campaign or chase France out of the Pacific. Nothing could be further from what we are aiming for. We are simply running an anti-nuclear testing campaign that is equally targeted at China.

[Lampriere] But in France people have the impression that you have been rather easy on China...

[Evans] That is unfair. On this point we have constantly and energetically protested against Chinese testing and our draft resolution does not differentiate between the two countries.

[Lampriere] Nevertheless, you have made different decisions with regard to the two countries...

[Evans] Of course there are major differences between the French program and the Chinese program which justify a different kind of response. It is true that we have broken off all military contracts and deals with France and we have not done likewise with China. However, the environmental context is very different. The risks of contamination posed by the French tests in a fragile maritime environment are much more serious than those posed by the Chinese tests in a more stable geological region. However, above all there is one crucial difference — China is continuing with a program that was never interrupted, while France has done a political about-face against the trend. The political effect of this change and the shockwaves that have rippled through public opinion, as well as the impact it has had on the credibility of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, run very deep indeed.

[Lampriere] Leaving aside the question of the nuclear tests, do you get the impression that the real issue is France's attitude to your part of the world?

[Evans] These tests are not exactly a sign of good-neighborliness and for as long as the program continues France will have to expect repercussions in the Pacific. I do not believe for one minute that there is a strong anti-French feeling that would like to kick France out of this region. It is one thing to criticize a neighbor for his behavior, but quite another to ask him to move out.

Crew Refuses To Refuel Air France in Protest

BK1110090595 Hong Kong AFP in English 0835 GMT 11 Oct 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Sydney, Oct 11 (AFP) — Passengers from an Air France jet were stranded here Wednesday because of a 24-hour union ban imposed as a protest against nuclear testing in the Pacific, airline sources said.

The Boeing 747 arrived from Paris via Singapore en route to Noumea to find the ban on refuelling and baggage handling had been imposed without warning by the Transport Workers' Union (TWU).

It was the fourth ban by the TWU in protest against France's resumption of nuclear testing at Mururoa atoll in French Polynesia, but the first to strand a flight and seriously inconvenience passengers.

Neither Air France nor the TWU could not be reached for comment Wednesday.

But a Qantas spokeswoman confirmed the 747 — Flight 144 — had been rescheduled for Thursday morning because of a 24-hour "black ban".

It should have completed the final leg of the flight to Noumea in New Caledonia on Wednesday before beginning its return trip to Sydney and then on to Paris via Singapore.

The flight was understood to be carrying more than 200 passengers, but it is not known how many had reached their destination and how many were booked on the final leg of the flight to Noumea.

An airport source told AFP the stranded passengers had been booked into hotels, but he was unsure how many were affected.

"This was the fourth time the Transport Workers Union has put a ban on an Air France flight, but the first time it has been imposed without any warning, " he said.

"The previous bans were imposed on symbolic occasions, first on the Fourteenth of July, then after each of the two nuclear tests, but plenty warning was given so that Air France simply cancelled the Sydney leg of the flight.

"However, on this occasion the union stuck on the ban without any warning at all and Air France was embarrassed to discover the flight could not move and the passengers were stuck.

PRC Embassy Protests Visits by Taiwan Officials

LD0910100195 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0900 GMT 9 Oct 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] China has expressed concern about the number of Taiwanese officials visiting Australia. The Chinese embassy in Canberra has had talks on the issue with the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. A spokesman for the foreign affairs department said an official of the Chinese embassy had requested the meeting to express concern at the high-level visits by Taiwanese Government members. He said Australia had replied that unofficial visits from Taiwan did not affect the one-China policy followed by Canberra since 1972 and Australia had no intention of departing from that policy, but he said, Australia would have private contacts with Taiwan to promote the substantial trade relationship.

Australia's Trade Minister Bob McMullan, will make an unofficial trip to Taiwan late next month to open a meeting of the Taiwan-Australian Business Council.

Solomon Islands

Security Minister Comments on U.S. Defense Plan

BK0810105495 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 8 Oct 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The American Government is reported to be interested in discussing with Solomon Islands the creation of a defense cooperation arrangement similar to the one the Solomons has with Australia. The minister of police and national security, Victor Ngele, says that although no date has been set for the discussion the United States has confirmed its interest in defense cooperation.

Under the defense arrangement with Australia, Solomon Islands has received three patrol boats, five fast launchers, and training for personnel of the police field force. However, Mr. Ngele says at this stage it is not clear what form of assistance Solomon Islands might get from the United States. He says the concept of Solomon Islands' defense is not militarism. The national security minister says the government's primary aim is to develop a defense force which would be involved in protecting the country's national resources from exploitation by foreigners.

Vanuatu

Australia, UK Protocol 'Breach' Criticized

LD0910123395 Wellington Radio New Zealand International in English 0900 GMT 9 Oct 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Vanuatu's prime minister, Maxime Carlot Korman, has been highly critical of two significant donor countries. The prime minister has accused the Australian and British high commissions of meddling in local politics. He has expressed disappointment over the planned trip by the Australian and

British high commissioners to Pentecost Island and the Banks and Torres Group. Mr. Carlot Korman says the planned visits are a breach of protocol and undermine Vanuatu's sovereignty. He also blames Australia and Britain for what he says is a lack of respect for the development priorities and the government of Vanuatu.

One of the foreign missions says both Vanuatu's Foreign Affairs Department and the National Planning Office had been told about the trip. They had agreed to participate in the trip, to monitor and review the projects funded by both governments. It's understood the foreign missions are puzzled by the prime minister's statement and are seeking clarification.

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